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Friday, December 8, 1961
Agrahayana 17, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND—LS II—1618(Ai) LSD—20-12-61—900.

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 8, 1961/Agrahayana 17, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur

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*6745. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** / **Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been misappropriation of funds to the tune of Rs. 27 lakhs in the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur;

(b) whether this news was reported in *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta on the 3rd, the 17th, the 18th and the 21st May, 1961;

(c) if so, steps taken by Government; and

(d) whether Special Police Establishment has made necessary investigations?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government are not aware of any such report.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whehter it is a fact that this particular officer who was attached to this Research Institute has been asked to resign because of an enquiry by the SP?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Officers sometimes resign. I have given a specific answer to the question that there was no defalcation. I think the following figures will show the House how frivolous the question is. The total revenue expenditure of the Institute up till now is Rs. 8 lakhs and the defalcation is supposed to be Rs. 27 lakhs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that this particular officer who has resigned is being brought in the Government of India as a scientific officer after all that has happened in the Institute?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The hon. Member is giving me the information; I have no information on that point.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government have seen any report appearing in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and wthether any investigation was held by the Special Branch of the Police into the misappropriation in the Institute?

Shri Humayun Kabir: These are two different questions. With regard to the first question, I asked our Press Bureau to make a special search of the different editions of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 3rd, 17th, 18th and 21st May 1961. These were scrutinised and it was found that there was no such thing in the *Patrika*. Moreover that paper had no correspondent at Durgapur till June 1961.

The second part of the question was whether there was any enquiry held by the Special Police. Some enquiries were held.

Shri Tangamani: If the enquiries were held what was the amount involved? If it was not Rs. 27 lakhs, was it Rs. 2.7 lakhs?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There was no defalcation at all. There were certain irregularities and necessary adequate steps are being taken to see that there are no such irregularities in future.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what steps are being taken and whether one of the major reasons for removing the present director was this irregularity?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The present director is probably going to resign.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: And is going to be offered another big job.

केन्द्रीय मद्य-निषेध समिति

*६७५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय मद्य-निषेध समिति की ४ व ५ सितम्बर, १९६१ की बैठक हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में क्या निश्चय किये गये या सिफारिशें की गई ; और

(ग) उन निश्चयों अथवा सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां ।

( ) सफारिशों की एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८१]**

(ग) राज्य सरकारों। संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को सुझावों के लिये सिफारिशें भेज दी गई हैं । उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है ।

I shall read it in English also.

(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 81].

(c) The recommendations have been circulated to the State Governments/ Union Territories' Administrations for their proposals. Their replies are awaited.

Prohibition

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*681. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various State Governments were asked to consider the need for fixing some target date for complete prohibition for the whole of India during the Third Plan Period;

(b) if so, their reactions in this regard; and

(c) which of the States have so far indicated their opinion in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). One of the recommendations made by the Central Prohibition Committee at its meeting held on the 4th and 5th September, 1961 was that there ought to be complete prohibition in India before the end of the Third Five Year Plan. The recommendations have been circulated to the State Governments for their proposals. Their replies are awaited.

Prohibition

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*719. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Agadi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Government of India as to the financial requirement that will be necessary for meeting the revenue losses of various State Governments if they ban the use of liquor by law and ask for half the loss to be met by the Centre;

(b) whether any of the State Governments have banned the liquor and asked for such help; and

(c) if so, the names of such States and the extent of help they have sought and the amount so far sanctioned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The financial requirement for meeting half the anticipated loss of revenue, would depend on the phased programme of Prohibition of the State Governments. They have been addressed in the matter and their detailed proposals are awaited.

(b) and (c). The Mysore Government have extended prohibition from July 1961 to Mysore Taluq (including City) and the district of Mandya and have asked for Central assistance. Their request is under consideration.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन, इस कमेटी ने जो सब से महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिश की है वह यह है कि अगले पांच वर्षों में पूर्ण मद्यनिषेध कर दिया जाय । क्या शासन के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि जब से यह सिफारिश की गई है तब से कुछ राज्यों में शराब की दूकानों में बढ़ोतरी हो गई है ? मैं आपको उत्तर प्रदेश में गढ़वाल जिले की मिसाल बता सकता हूं जहां पहले शराब की तीन दूकानें थीं और अब इनकी संख्या सात बढ़ा दी गई ह । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या राज्य सरकारों को ऐसी हिदायतें दी जा रही हैं कि पूर्ण मद्यनिषेध न किया जाय तो कम से कम शराब की दूकानों को बढ़ाया तो न जाए ?

Shri Datar: Sometimes such complaints are received. But the Central Prohibition Committee accepted the the proposal that there ought to be complete prohibition within the Third Five Year Plan period and the State Governments are considering the matter in which way the programme can be brought into force.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन, केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से राज्य सरकारों को यह आश्वासन दिया गया है कि अगर वे पूर्ण मद्यनिषेध करें तो उसका आधा खर्चा केन्द्रीय सरकार वहन करेगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह लिखा है कि आधे खर्च के बजाय पूरा खर्चा जब तक वहन न किया जाए तब तक इसके लिये वह तैयार नहीं है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई ऐसी सूचना है ।

Shri Datar: Some correspondence has been going on with some State Governments. Some of them are asking for more aid than half the amount that is promised.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh to extend prohibition to Telangana area of the Andhra region, and if so, whether any financial aid has been sought by the Government of Andhra Pradesh?

Shri Datar: The financial aid has been offered in general terms to all the States.

Shri Tyagi: Has it come to the notice of the Government, after experimenting with this proibition for a number of years, that the mere enactment of a law does not affect the morale and the habits of the people unluess it is occompanied by intensive propaganda for temperance etc.?

Shri Datar: That is quite correct. A resolution to that effect has been passed, and educative propaganda has to be carried on in all the States. Accordingly some States, like Madhya Pradesh and some others, propose to have a special conference about popularising prohibition in all the areas.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जिन प्रान्तों अथवा स्थानों में मद्यनिषेध लागू किया गया है उन में सरकार को सब से अधिक सफलता किस प्रान्त अथवा स्थान में प्राप्त हुई है ?

Shri Datar: There are some States, especially in the west and the south which have got full prohibition, and on the whole they are doing very well.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether the recommendation of the Planning Commission in furtherance of the prohibition scheme that no fresh liquor shops should be opened and that the supply of liquor to the liquor shops already registered should be gradually reduced is being implemented; also, whether Government is considering the question of not providing liquor in the clubs where most of the officials go and drink? If the clubs are brought within the scope of prohibition I think much of the prohibition schemes will be successful. My hon. froend who is sitting near me is opposing it!

Shri Datar: So far as this question is concerned, I have already answered it with regard to Delhi territory. We are taking some steps in this very direction, for putting on further restrictions.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I take it that the word 'prohibition' in this particular context relates to distilleries and what we call intoxicants. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has read the latest report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission where specific recommendations have been made to exclude Adivasis from the Ambit of prohibition, that is, in regard to fermented rice which is a staple diet of Adivasis in a number of areas?

Shri Datar: The report has been received and it will receive full consideration from the State Governments where there are such tribal areas, as also from the Central Government.

Shri Jaipal Singh: They say in the Third Five Year Plan that by the end of the Fifth Plan there will be complete prohibition. The word "complete" should, I think, absolve those recommendations.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. That is what he has said.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Sir, the question tabled by me has been answered, but I have not been allowed to ask any supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he may do so now.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: While sending the recommendations of the Central Prohibition Committee to the various State Governments, was any time-limit fixed within which they have to reply to those recommendations?

Shri Datar: We have requested the State Governments to prepare their phased programme and send it to us, so that it might be considered at the next meeting of the Central Prohibition Committee. Their replies are awaited.

Shri Hem Barua: In the tribal areas of Assam, because of this policy of prohibition the tribal people are unnecessarily harassed. This is part of

their religious ceremonies also, these intoxicating liquors and all these things. In their *pujas* they have to use liquor but they are unnecessarily harassed.

Mr. Speaker: Order order. Hon. Members can only put questions and elicit answers. They cannot go on arguing.

What he wants to know is: Are the customs of Adibasis in some tribal areas in Assam taken into consideration regarding their religious ceremonies etc., while enforcing prohibition?

Shri Datar: They were taken into consideration when the Prohibition Enquiry Committee was appointed, and they made their recommendations.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In the tribal areas, especially in Assam and Manipur—I do not know about Jarkhand, my friend Shri Jaipal Singh might be knowing—there is a sort of liquor, which is an intoxicant, which is known as *zu*. These people take *zu* for improving their health. Has it been taken into consideration that *zu* should be taken out of the purview of intoxicating liquors?

Shri Datar: This question has been considered in detail by the Prohibition Enquiry Committee, and they made certain recommendations, taking into considerations the conditions of taking *zu* and such things.

Shri Sampath: May I know whether there is any scheme to pay some compensation to those States which have introduced prohibition long ago?

Mr. Speaker: It is only an inducement to other States which are starting prohibition. His question is whether to those States which have already introduced prohibition . ...

Shri Sampath: And are incurring losses.

Mr. Speaker:....any subsidy will be given.

Shri Datar: It depends upon the steps they take. This offer is common to all the States.

An Hon. Member: On a point of clarification.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, No clarification.

This is not a new matter. I am not going to allow questions on policy decisions. If each hon. Member wants to ask, "Will you give an exception to this?", there will be no end. The State Governments are there. Generally whether it is going to be introduced or not, on that I have allowed a number of questions.

Pakistani Infiltration

*676. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how population increase in border areas such as Barmer in Rajasthan is explained; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been a large scale infiltration of Pakistanis into this district?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) According to the provisional figures of 1961 Census, population of the District of Barmer has gone up from 4,79,813 in 1951 to 6,48,734 in 1961 thus showing an increase of approximately 1.69 lakhs. The figures for 1961, however, also include the population estimated roughly at 45,000 of areas transferred in 1955 to Barmer District from another district. There has, therefore, been no abnormal increase in the population of Barmer District as compared to other places in Rajasthan.

(b) No; the number of such infiltrants has been only 1,054 during the years 1952 to 1961 (upto 31st October).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to a report that only

two months back a batch of 500 infiltrants at one time had entered this district? This report appeared in the papers.

Shri Datar: I have not seen the particular report, but I do not think it is probable.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Apart from the information disclosed by the census figures, may I know what has been the Government's own appraisal through their own Central agencies regarding the infiltration in this particular desert area?

Shri Datar: Whenever any infiltration takes place the State Government are aware of it. They prosecute the persons concerned, they are convicted and thereafter sent out.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ आते हैं राजस्थान की एरिया में, वह किसी एक फिर्के के हैं या मुस्तलिख फिर्कों के हैं, और क्या यह भी हकीकत है कि वह ऐसे लोग हैं जिन को बन्जारा कहा जाता है जो कभी यहां जाते हैं और कभी वहां जाते हैं। अगर ऐसी बात है तो इसे रोकने के लिये हुकूमत क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

[محمی ع - م - طارق : میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو لوگ پاکستان سے ہندوستان کی طرف آئے ہیں راجستھان کی ایریا میں وہ کسی ایک فرقے کے ہیں یا مختلف فرقوں کے ہیں - اورکیا یہ بھی حقیقت ہے کہ وہ ایسے لوگ ہیں جن کو بنجارا کہا جاتا ہے جو کبھی ہاں جاتے ہیں اور کبھی وہاں جاتے ہیں - اگر ایسی بات ہے تو اسے روکنے کے لئے حکومت کیا قدم اٹھا رہی ہے ؟]

Shri Datar: I cannot give any specific information about the types of persons who come.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Whether they are people of one community or of different communities, that is the question on which I want information; because when one says "Pakistani" the people get the idea that it is all Muslims. But there are non-Muslim also. That is why I am asking whether they are people of one community or of different communities.

Mr. Speaker: In Rajasthan are there non-Muslim Pakistanis? I am not referring to the East. The East may be different. But what about the West?

Shri Ansar Harvani: In the West also there are non-Muslims.

Shri Datar: Pakistan has a border with Rajasthan and sometimes infiltrations do take place, and immediately action is taken.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the refugees are Muslims or Hindus or both.

Shri Datar: I have not got that information.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों को सिन्धी मुसलिम कहा जाता है उन की तादाद सन् १९५१ के सेन्सस में क्या थी और सन् १९६१ में वह तादाद इस बार्डर पर क्या है ।

Shri Datar: I cannot answer this question with regard to a specific community.

Mr. Speaker: He has not got figures now. If the hon. Member wants, he may table a separate question.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जोधपुर के निकट बाड़मेर के क्षेत्र क सम्बन्ध में जानकारी दी है । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जैसलमेर राज्य के उस भाग में जो पाकिस्तान से लगा हुआ है सन् १९६१ की जन गणना में कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ?

Shri Datar: The Government will make enquiries.

Shri Ansar Harvani: I would like to know the number of nomadic tribes who have migrated to this area and the tribes who have migrated from here to Pakistan.

Shri Datar: If the hon. Member had asked community-wise information I would have collected it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that on the border, there are mostly Sindhi Muslims inhabiting that area? It is infiltration of Sindhi Muslims that is prominent all the time there. Particularly, the idea which is being given out is that of nomads. It is not at all like that. In the area which is just on the border, most of them are Sindhi Muslims, who are inhabiting that area.

Mr. Speaker: What does he want?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The position is different in Bengal where the economic conditions on the Pakistan side are very bad. Here, on this side, economic conditions are not bad at all. What accounts for the infiltration? I can understand people can come for a certain employment.

Shri Datar: I may point out that the number is small, about 1000 in nearly 10 years. They have been prosecuted, most of them have been convicted and a large number sent back even.

Primary School Teachers

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*680. **Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 968 on the 14th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received replies from the remaining State Governments regarding steps taken by them for equalisation of dearness allowances payable to primary school teachers and Government servants drawing the same basic salary with a view to removing disparity; and

(b) if so, further action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Out of four State Governments that were addressed, replies from three have been received.

(b) The proposal is being examined.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the difference between the total emoluments between a State and Central primary school teacher?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It varies from State to State.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: If the State Governments concerned accept the proposals of the Central Government, what will be the amount that would be needed by the Central Government to pay them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is estimated that the total amount needed will be Rs. 48 crores during the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that the dearness allowance given to the primary school teachers in various States is less than the dearness allowance of class IV employees and what steps are taken to see that they get at least that minimum.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Most of the States have equalised the dearness allowances and now, there is no difference. There are only three or four States where the problem still exists. We have written to the State Governments and efforts are made to equalise.

Shri Tangamani: May I know which of the States have not so far implemented this and whether it is a fact that the promise given by the hon. Minister here about the primary school teachers in Orissa has been implemented?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as Orissa is concerned, that has been implemented.

Mr. Speaker: What are those States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are only three States, U.P., Bihar and West Bengal where the problem exists. We have not yet received a reply from the Government of Assam. I believe there is some problem there also.

Shri Tyagi: What is the average range of pay of the primary school teachers in the various States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have the figures for each State.

Mr. Speaker: He can give the lowest and the highest.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The basic pay is approximately Rs. 40 to 50: Rs. 40 for untrained and Rs. 50 for trained teachers.

Shri Tyagi: All told?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is excluding dearness allowance.

Shri Tyagi: This is what has been prescribed or this is what they are actually receiving? What is the rate of pay obtaining exactly today: not what the Central Government has prescribed?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Central Government does not prescribe any pay scale. Pay scales are prescribed by the State Governments. We made a proposal to the State Governments that no teacher should get less than Rs. 40 or Rs. 50. I am glad to say that most of the State Governments have brought up the scale to that level. There is only variation between the dearness allowance given to government servants and the teachers. Almost all the States except three which I mentioned have also equalised the dearness allowance. Problem exists with regard to three States which we are examining.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पीछे केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने दिल्ली के एक शिक्षा सम्मेलन में भाषण देते हुए कहा था कि प्राइमरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को जितना वेतन मिलता है उससे कहीं अधिक वेतन सरकारी दफ्तरों में काम करने वाले चपरासियों को मिलता है। यदि यह सत्य है तो क्या उन्होंने राज्य सरकारों को इस प्रकार के कोई निर्देश दिए हैं कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस भेद को समाप्त कर दिया जाए ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, निर्देश दिए हैं। केवल तीन राज्यों का प्रश्न रह गया है जैसा कि मैंने अभी निवेदन किया है। यह सच है कि इन राज्यों में भेद है और इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि वह भेद मिट जाए।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that the U.P. Government have not implemented the recommendation and have brought certain objections. I want to know what are the specific objections and whether the various Teachers Associations in the U.P. have also given notice of direct action if this is not implemented.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The U.P. Government has not raised any objection. They are too willing to equalise the dearness allowance. It is only a question of finding additional allocation of funds and the Ministry of Education has taken up the matter with the Planning Commission.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : इस बात को देखते हुये कि उत्तर प्रदेश शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और यह बात मानते हुये कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कुछ प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजे हैं जिन पर, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया, विचार किया जा रहा है, इस मसले पर कोई निर्णय लेने में देरी क्यों हो रही है, जल्दी ही क्यों नहीं अध्यापकों के इस महंगाई भत्ते को बराबर किया जाता ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : देरी नहीं हुई है। अभी हाल ही में प्रस्ताव आए हैं, और प्लानिंग कमीशन से मशविरा हो रहा है

इस मामले में, और मैं समझता हूं कि शीघ्र ही कुछ न कुछ निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा। अध्यापकों की मांग से सब लोगों को पूरी पूरी सहानुभूति है ।

Polish Collaboration for Coal Industry

*682. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Coal Development Corporation has made an agreement for the development of Sudamdih Coal Mines in Bihar with a Polish firm;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Polish firm will prepare the Project Report;

(c) if so, by what time the project report will be submitted; and

(d) when the work of the mines will start?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) The Preliminary Project Report is expected to be received by March, 1962.

(d) It is only after the project report has been received and accepted by the National Coal Development Corporation that the probable date of the mines going into production will be known.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether before collaboration of this Polish firm was sought, private parties or the State Government of Bihar were invited to take up this development work?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think that the State Government of Bihar is competent technically or organisationally to handle the work which involves sinking deep shaft. This is a highly specialised type of work. The Government considered the matter carefully and the N.C.D.C. came to the conclusion that foreign collaboration will be good. The Poles have a lot of experience in sinking deep shafts.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Has the National Coal Development Corporation similar agreements of collaboration with any other country of the world?

Sardar Swaran Singh: If the question is as to whether there is collaboration with some other foreign country, the answer is yes. Agreements with regard to each mine, obviously, will vary. Therefore, I cannot confirm the statement that similar agreements have been entered into with other collaborators.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What are the important points in the agreement under which this collaboration is going to take place?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The important point is preparation of a priliminary report by a certain time.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there is any proposal to put up a coal washery at Sudamdih for washing the Sudamdih coal?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That also is being examined. There is a possibility of a coal washery also being established there depending upon the feasibility of such a proposal.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the quality of coal and the number of seams that would be available for exploitation in this Sudamdih coal mine?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The quality is metallurgical. The seams are the same as in the Jharia area because the seams are well known. The hon. Member who is taking a lot of interest in the coal fields, will no doubt be aware that there are a number of seams one above the other. This is a deeper seam which is sought to be exploited in this mine.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there is any proposal for further agreement for sinking of shafts and development of this project?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That does not arise out of the main question.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know what the annual output will be if the mine is worked?

Sardar Swaran Singh: A great deal will depend upon the detailed project report. But it is expected that the minimum that this mine would produce would be about two million tons a year. It may be more, depending upon the investigations and the like.

White Clay Deposits

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*683. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that white clay deposits have been found in Birbhum in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether these have any commercial importance; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to exploit them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It is reported by the Government of West Bengal that certain parties are already exploiting clay deposits here in areas of which they hold leases. The State Government are also considering further applications from private parties for the grant of prospecting licence and mining leases.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any analysis has been made in regard to the utilisation of this white clay?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Leases have been granted. Some are worked by private parties. Unless the clay is of good quality, those deposits would not have been worked upon.

Shri S. C. Samanta: At present this clay is being utilised by the small-industry people in that area. May I know what further utilisation is expected of this clay?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Further investigation is also going on. During 1960-61, new occurrences have also been located in many parts of this area such as Makhdumnagar, Salko, Sarsal and other places. The exploitation depends upon the further find and investigation which is going on.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सफेद मिट्टी मिली है यह किस किस काम में आ सकता है ? क्या यह मिट्टी अच्छे किस्म के चाय पीने के बर्त्तन आदि बनाने के काम में आ सकता है ?

श्री गजेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा : चाईना क्ले का इस्तेमाल कितनी ही चीजों के बनाने में होता है । इससे सिरैमिक्स की चीजें बनाई जाती हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या यह फाईन वर्क के लिये और टी सैट आदि बनाने के काम में आ सकती है ?

श्री गजेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा : अब प्रश्न यह पूछा गया था कि यह चाईना क्ले कितनी और कहां कहां मिलती है । अब यह बात है चाईना क्ले मिट्टी के बर्त्तन बनाने के काम आ यगी या नहीं अगर यह इत्तिला मांगी जायगी तो बाद में हम दे सकते हैं ।

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): May I add that it is used mostly for pottery work and refractory work? It is not

of such high quality as could be used for producing high quality potttery. There are other clay washing plants. One is already ready for being commissioned as a part of the Neyveli project, where the washed clay will be of much superior quality.

Gas from Cambay and Ankleshwar Oil Fields

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*685. { **Shri M. B. Thakore:** / **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of associated and non-associated gas to the present and future planned production in Ankleshwar and Cambay Oil fields;

(b) how the O.N.G.C. propose to use this associated and non-associated natural gas; and

(c) how much gas would be wasted in these oil fields before their utilisation actually begins?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Production tests are being carried out and the details can be worked out only later depending upon the results of Trial Production.

(b) Part of the gas will be used for pressure maintenance operations in the O.N.G.C. oil fields. The remaining will be available for sale to industries or for thermal power stations.

(c) Non-associated gas will not be produced unless it can be utilised. Comparatively small quantities of associated gas produced during testing of wells along with oil will have to be burnt.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know what would be the price of the gas and the annual income out of it?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is too early to indicate what the price and the cost of production will be.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know what arrangements have been made to store up this gas?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. B. Malaviya): The problem of storage of gas is a very complicated affair. We are trying to investigate the possibilities at lower depths, to pump back the gas that we shall produce along with oil, if it is possible, I suppose it is possible and it may be done.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to stagger some of its programmes and spill them over to the fourth plan and if so, whether the programmes for the utilisation of gas at Cambay and Ankleshwar are proposed to be staggered?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, we are planning to utilise the natural gas that we shall produce, either incidentally with oil or independently of oil, and these schemes are expected to mature some time by the end of the Third Plan.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether Government are contemplating to distribute the gas for cooking purposes as domestic fuel, just as Burmah Shell are doing in the Maharashtra State?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, we have started planning for such distribution of gas in Assam and also in Barauni. We hope to do it soon at Ankleshwar and Cambay also.

Shri Yajnik: May I know whether the expectations of getting gas especially from Cambay have been very drastically reduced during the last few months?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I could not follow the question.

Shri Yajnik: It is felt now that not so much gas is available as was expected before. I want to know whether the expectations have been drastically reduced?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is just the other way about.

Mr. Speaker: If it is not available, then what is the meaning in proceeding further? I believe what the hon. Member wants to know is whether gas is available in sufficient quantity or not.

Shri Nath Pai: He was only gassing about it.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is just the other way about. The original estimate was that there would be a fairly good quantity of oil and along with it some gas. It now seems that there will be more gas from the Cambay oil-field than oil, because we are getting many wells which are producing cent per cent gas.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know in how many cases the drilling had to be stopped for the outflow of the gas in this area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sometimes, when the pressure increases very much on account of the natural gas emanating from the well, we suspend the drilling operations. Perhaps, when we know that we are likely to get only natural gas, which is not to be exploited, we do not drill there, because we do not need to exploit that gas immediately.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has stated that some gas in Assam is proposed to be released for domestic purposes, may I know whether a part of the gas that will be available at Nunmati will be released for domestic use?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These schemes are being worked by the local Government, namely the Assam Government, and they are at it. I am not able to give the details here.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In a statement in reply to another question it was stated that 43 deep wells had been drilled, of which 22 were oil wells, 7 were gas wells, 6 were dry and 8 were being tested.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In which area?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In the Gujarat region. But the hon. Minister has said now that in Cambay, all the wells are cent per cent gas.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I did not say so. I never said so. Perhaps, the figures that are being quoted by my hon. friend are in respect of Cambay. When I said that out of 22 wells so many wells were oil-producing, I meant that they did not produce gas, and many of them produced oil of a very little quantity which was not worth exploiting. Some of the wells are producing a great quantity of natural gas, which might be more than perhaps half a dozen wells in number. So, there is a quantitative difference between wells and wells.

Shri Sonavane: May I know when the distribution of gas for domestic use will take place, and whether the price would be cheaper than that of soft coke?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Where?

Shri Sonavane: From Ankleshwar.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The gas utilisation from Ankleshwar will take two or three or four years to come about.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government propose to divert a part of the $100.00 million credit from ENI for the purpose of building up a gas fractionating plant at Naharkotiya?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is a scheme for a gas fractionating plant. Perhaps it is not conceived in connection with Naharkotiya.

Arms Rules

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*686. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 489 on the

14th August 1961, and state the progress since made for making rules under the Indian Arms Act?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Draft rules have been prepared and sent to State Governments for their comments. The rules will be finalised as expeditiously as possible after they are received.

Shri Hem Raj: The Arms Act was passed three or four years back. But the rules have still not been finalised. How much more time will be taken to finalise the rules?

Shri Datar: The Act was passed in December 1959 by Parliament. Immediately thereafter draft rules were framed and we have sent them to various State Governments. The replies are still being awaited.

Shri Hem Raj: Have State Governments been reminded to expedite the replies?

Shri Datar: Yes, a number of times.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Rules are an integral part of every Act that we pass. I cannot understand how an Act can exist when there are no rules.

Shri Datar: Already, there are the rules of 1920 still in force.

Shri D. C. Sharma: A new Act requires new rules. How can a new Act be without its own rules; and how can it function under the old rules?

Shri Datar: Till the old rules are replaced by the new rules, they continue in force.

Shri Tangamani: The Act was passed as early as in 1958. How much more time do they propose to take to frame rules? More than three years have passed. I think last year also this was raised.

Shri Datar: It is barely two years since the Act was passed but we are requesting them to expedite their comments on the rules as early as possible.

Shri Achar: May I know which of the States have sent their replies and which have not? Is Mysore one of the States which have sent their replies?

Shri Datar: They have not yet sent it.

Shri Hem Raj: Under the present Act, we have widened the powers of the officials to grant licences. Under the old rules, those very officials were very strict about granting licences and they are not granting licences. What steps are the Central Government taking to instruct State Governments to act according to the provisions of the present Act?

Shri Datar: Already we have informed the State Governments that they should liberally exercise the rules in respect of the grant of licence to possess arms, subject to general conditions of security.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On a point of order. The Minister admits that the Act was passed two years back. Under that Act, we liberalised the conditions with regard to grant of licences to the public. The old rules contain certain provisions which require a certain status for the applicant for the grant of a licence. Those rules are still in force. Unless those rules are repealed, the new Act cannot be put into operation.

It is within the purview of the Government of India to frame rules. The State Governments have got nothing to do with it. Their opinions can be sought, but the Government of India have to frame rules. Without framing rules, the new Act cannot be put into operation. The public are being put to hardship.

Shri Datar: The hon. Member has not heard the reply. We have prepared draft rules and sent them to State Governments.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We do not want draft rules. We want real rules.

Shri Datar: They will be finalised after the opinions of State Governments are received.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The point is . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the point of order. The Central Government are not the agency to implement the rules and regulations. The agency of the State Governments has to be used for this purpose. Therefore, draft rules have been sent to them for their comments, to ascertain from them if they find any difficulty in practice in implementing them. The Central Government can only enunciate rules. Implementation is left to the States. If some trouble arises, it is the State Governments who have to deal with it. So the draft rules have been sent to the various States for their comments.

It is not as if there is any delay in this matter. The States have not sent their replies. Hon. Members can ask the hon. Minister to send them reminders to expedite their replies.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is there no time-limit fixed for receipt of replies? We passed the Act in 1958. We are now in 1961 and 1962 is coming. If this is the amount of delay, what is the use of the Act? It was passed as early as in 1958.

Shri Datar: The Act was passed in December 1959. In January 1960, we sent draft rules, and we are awaiting their replies.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The main difficulty is this . . .

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of difficulty. Until the new rules are framed, the old rules will continue.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The point is that the new Act has provisions which have been liberalised in respect of grant of licences.

Mr. Speaker: Can it be insisted upon the very next day? Why did not hon. Members insist upon the rules being part of the Act itself? *(Interruption).*

Mr. Speaker: Rules will have to be framed taking into account the experience of States. There are various States and this has to be gathered from them.

The difficulty that hon. Members are feeling is that the new rules, which are liberal in respect of grant of licences, have not come into force along with the Act and therefore, the old rules continue. If the old rules continue on the ground that the new rules have not been framed, it will be not implementing the Act at all for a number of years and the Act thus becomes absolutely infructuous for a number of years. Therefore, they are anxious that the new rules should be enforced as quickly as possible. That is what they desire.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Under the old Act, the officer who has to grant licence has got wide discretion. The new Act provides that this discretion shall be taken away. Elections are approaching and the officers are using their discretion to grant licences to their own persons. The Act is not being implemented.

Mr. Speaker: Unless the hon. Member means that hon. Members when they stand for election should have revolvers in their pockets, there is no purpose in saying this.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What about the public?

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised at this.

Shri Datar: I shall request State Governments to expedite their replies.

Mr. Speaker: I am against this kind of utilisation of every opportunity to bring in the elections here. If larger numbers of people are given revolvers, the hon. Member may not be able to stand at all for election. The less the number of rifles the better.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The Committee on Subordinate Legislation always take into accouht whether any

delay has been caused in framing rules under a new Act. Probably in this particular case also, it was taken into account.

We have fixed a time-limit that in no case should the delay in framing rules exceed more than six months. Even in that case, a six months' delay is also inordinate and it must be explained. I am not sure of this particular Act, but I will find out. I have just made a note and I will later put it up before Parliament as to why this delay has taken place, and whether the rules under the old Act have caused some difficulty. We will try to explain the position.

Mr. Speaker: I would make a general suggestion to hon. Ministers. Whenever under a Central Act rules have to be framed, it is no doubt desirable that the State Governments should also be consulted. But let there be a deadline of, say, six months of the passing of the Act. Otherwise, it would be useless. If rules are framed, sent to State Governments, and they are finalised thereafter within this period, it would serve the purpose. There is one advantage with regard to rules; for making rules from time to time, hon. Ministers need not come to the House. They may frame rules and then place them on the Table of the House. There is that flexibility under the rules. Even if, in practice, some rules are found to be difficult, let them be implemented. Thereafter, let them be changed from time to time. The hon. Chairman of the Committee will also insist upon not extending the time-limit beyond six months.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In this case, more than a year has elapsed.

Mr. Speaker: This is for hereafter.

Sardar Hukam Singh: We suggested a time-limit of three months, but the Ministry took objection to that saying that in some cases it might not be practicable or possible to finalise them within three months. So, we have given the limit, and the Government have agreed, that in no case it should exceed six months.

Shri Tyagi: It may go down as a mandate to the Government, since you have already been pleased to give a ruling.

Mr. Speaker: I have requested them.

उत्तर-प्रदेश-बिहार सीमा

*६८७. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गंगा तथा घाघरा नदियों के बहाव के कारण बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकारों के बीच जो सीमा संबंधी विवाद हो गया है उसको सुलझाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये और अब मामला किस स्थिति में है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : दोनों राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने प्रधान मंत्री से अनुरोध किया है कि वे गंगा और घाघरा नदियों के साथ साथ पक्की सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिये एक मध्यस्थ नियुक्त कर दें । राज्य सरकारें मध्यस्थ को निर्णय के लिये सौंपे जाने वाली समस्याओं को अंतिम रूप दे रही हैं । इस के बाद अगली कार्यवाही की जाये

I shall read it in English also.

A request has been made to the Prime Minister by the Chief Ministers of the two State Governments to appoint an arbitrator for the settlement of a firm boundary between the States along the rivers Ganga and Ghagra. The terms of reference for the arbitrator are being finalised by the State Governments. Further action will be taken when this has been done.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री के पास इस प्रकार की

प्रार्थना बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने कब भेजी थी और क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने इस संबंध में किसी मध्यस्थ को नियुक्त करने का कार्य किया है और अगर नहीं किया है, तो कब तक उसकी नियुक्ति हो जाएगी ?

Shri Datar: This question was under consideration at various levels. Ultimately, the two Chief Ministers approached the Prime Minister. Then, before the arbitrator could be appointed, the points at dispute had to be settled, and that is the reason why we have approached the two State Governments for giving us their opinion regarding the terms of reference.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बीच सीमा विवाद के झगड़े का मूल आधार क्या है ? कौन कौन सी बातें मत भेद की हैं जिन को सुलझाना कठिन हो गया है ?

Shri Datar: As soon as the terms of reference are settled, the whole thing will be clear.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to know the points of dispute between the two Governments.

Shri Datar: The points of dispute are: a sharp change in the bed of the rivers Gaghra and Ganga, because of which certain villages which were on one side have gone to the other side. Therefore, the two Governments are anxious to have a firm line determined.

Shri Kamal Singh: There are large areas on both sides of the river which are not under the proper jurisdiction of either Government, and till the matter is finally decided, the tendency is that neither Government gives proper attention to the civil administration of the area.

Mr. Speaker: That is the trouble in all border disputes.

Shri Kamal Singh: I would like to know what Government intend to do for the proper development of these areas pending a final decision.

Shri Datar: There is some material with the two Governments for settling this border line. When they could not do it themselves at different levels, the Prime Minister was approached. He stated he would appoint an arbitrator provided the terms of reference were settled between the parties, and the matter is now at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's question is different. The same difficulty arose with regard to Madras and Andhra. While the disputes were going on, the villages there were not cared for either by the one State Government or the other. The same thing would happen to these villages. Naturally, in whichever side the villages remain, they should be taken care of.

Shri Datar: I see the point. I am quite sure the two Governments are taking care of all the villages, including the disputed villages.

Mr. Speaker: He need not be so sure. Unfortunately, neither Government takes care of them. That is what happens.

Shri Datar: That point will be taken into account in expediting the matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may write to them.

Shri Tyagi: Does the disputed strip of land consist of agricultural fields only or some villages also? If it involves some village population also, will their consent be taken before a final decision, or will a decision be forced on them?

Shri Datar: All these questions will be considered by the arbitrator. What the hon. Member has stated will also be duly taken into account by the arbitrator. It is not merely lands, but villages are also concerned.

Shri Tyagi: Does it include village land or village population?

Mr. Speaker: What does he mean? he has mentioned villages are included. Villages means huts, and if there are huts, there are men also.

Shri Narasimhan: Can the Government give an indication of the population involved?

Shri Datar: It will not be possible.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: We are not progressing at all. Next question.

Oil Pipelines

\+

*688. { **Shri Kodiyan:** / **Shri Sadhan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 450 on the 14th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to lay a net-work of pipelines in the country to transport refined petroleum products has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). In terms of the Agreement concluded by the Government of India with ENI of Italy in August, 1961, the ENI have offered to prepare a detailed Project Report and Tender Documents in respect of two pipelines from Barauni to Delhi and from Barauni to Calcutta; this offer has been accepted by Government. Further decision will be taken after the receipt of the Project Report.

An offer has also been received from M|s. Bechtel Corporation of the USA for the preparation of preliminary project study for a product pipeline between Nunmati and Siliguri; this offer is under consideration.

Shri Kodiyan: What would be the approximate estimate of expenditure for laying these pipelines?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Let us wait for the project report.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this Calcutta-Barauni-Delhi products pipeline is proposed to be built in collaboration with ENI, may I know whether it is technical collaboration or financial collaboration?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know why the word "collaboration" has been specifically chosen by my hon. friend. It is technical assistance by the Italian firm, and the credit that is advanced by them to us is to be utilised for the construction of this pipeline.

Shri Hem Barua: I used the word "collaboration" in view of the fact that ENI is offering 100 million dollar credit to us. I wanted to know whether a part of it is to be utilised for the construction of the pipeline.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I said the same thing, that once the project report is accepted by the Government, this credit will be utilised.

Mr. Speaker: Credit is different from collaboration.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is not collaboration.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह कितने इंच की पाइप होगी और क्या यह एग्जैमिन किया गया है कि इस के जरिये आयल प्राडक्ट्स को ले जाना ज्यादा इकोनोमिकल होगा बनिस्बत रेल के ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : पाइप-लाइन से जब पैट्रोलियम प्राडक्ट्स को भेजा जाता है तो वह रेलवे से ज्यादा इकोनोमिकल होता ही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पाइप कितने इंच का होगा ?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are waiting for the project report.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know which is the country which is most advanced technically in the matter of transport of oil through pipelines?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are various countries which are dealing with this problem, and Italy is one of them.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Nunmati-Barauni pipeline at place runs within five miles of the Pakistani border? If so, I want to get an assurance from him....

Mr. Speaker: No assurance can be asked for during the Question Hour. Next question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Question Nos. 691 and 697 may also be answered along with this.

Mr. Speaker: Questions 689, 691 and 697.

Oil Prices

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*689. { **Shri Kodiyan:** / **Shri Warior:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have suggested a further extension of the *ad hoc* price agreement with the private oil companies;

(b) if so, for what period; and

(c) when the negotiation with the private oil companies for entering into a price agreement is expected to be started?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The *ad hoc* price agreement entered into by Government with the private oil companies terminated on 30-9-1961. Government had appointed on 2-8-1960 the Oil Price Enquiry Committee (Damle Committee) to examine the principles and elements according to which selling prices of petroleum products in the country should be determined. The Committee submitted its Report to Government on 19-7-1961 and the recommendations thereof were implemented with effect from 1-10-1961 and additional non-recoverable duties were imposed to mop up the reductions in prices proposed by Damle Committee; therefore, the question of entering into negotiations with the private oil companies regarding price agreement does not arise.

Prices of Petrol and Kerosene Oil

*691. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Burmah Oil Company has increased the prices of Petrol and Kerosene; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of conversion of the duty rates for the various petroleum products to the metric system with effect from 1-10-1960, certain marginal adjustments in the quantum of such rates became necessary. The determination of the exact quantum in respect of each product was under discussion between the oil companies and the various Government Departments concerned. On conclusion of such discussions, all the oil companies [Including Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Ltd.] were authorized to carry out adjustments thereof in the ceiling selling prices of the products, with effect from 1-10-1961, resulting in very marginal increases only in the prices of petroleum products.

Damle Committee's Price Formula

*697. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the position regarding the refusal of foreign oil companies to accept Damle Committee's price formula;

(b) what are their counter proposals; and

(c) Government's reaction to the same?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Following the Government's decision to implement the recommendations of the Report of the Oil Price Enquiry Committee with effect from 1-10-1961 *in toto*, subject to review after a year or two, the three major oil companies i.e., Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Company of India Limited, Standard Vacuum Oil Company and Caltex (India) Limited, had represented to Government that their suppliers abroad are not able to load supplies of deficit petroleum products at the discounted prices recommended by the Oil Price Enquiry Committee and therefore such imports of deficit products could be arranged only at the full posted prices. The oil companies had proposed to increase crude throughout in their refineries to relieve the present foreign exchange position. After detailed examination the oil companies have been informed that:

(i) the reduction in prices proposed by the Damle Committee and implemented by Government by imposition of additional (non-recoverable) duties, must be adhered to for all petroleum products, including imported and indigenously refined products;

(ii) having regard to the possibility that the companies may face difficulty in arranging for supplies at the discounts determined by the Damle Committee, with immediate effect, Government will have no objection to their utilising foreign exchange allocations for the current half-year period i.e., October 1961—March, 1962, to purchase their supplies at the most favourable prices which they can obtain either from their traditional sources or any other sources;

(iii) Government trust that with this flexibility, the companies will be able to arrange for the expected level of supplies of deficit products; if however, there is any apprehension of a shortage of any product the companies will give timely notice of this to Government so that alternative possibilities of meeting this situation can be considered;

(iv) the companies' proposal to increase the throughput of crude in their refineries gives rise to many other issues and will need separate consideration along with other possible alternatives for meeting the shortage, if any.

2. As a result of the above decision the reduction in prices proposed by the Damle Committee continue to be in force. Some clarifications have been sought and some comments have been offered by the companies. These are under examination. In the meantime, the companies have assured that there will be no interruption in the line of imports of deficit products and thus import of supplies will be continued within the 'free' foreign exchange made available to them. The question of increase in through put of crude oil is being separately examined.

Shri Kodiyan: Does it mean that the Damle Committee's formula of oil prices has been agreed to by the companies without any reservation or have the yattached any condition?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will refer the hon. Member to my statement which I made the other day in the House wherein Government's decision in this connection was taken and indicated to the oil companies. And, it is a well-known fact that the prices which are now governing the petro-

leum products in this country are guided by the recommendations of the Damle Committee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In answer to my question it has been stated that for the period October 1961 to March 1962, the Oil companies are being permitted to import petroleum products at most favourable prices and not at the reduced discount prices. Are we to take it that after March 1962, this particular concession will also be withdrawn? At the moment it looks as if there is a concession.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, in a way we can call it a concession, so far as the utilisation of the gross foreign exchange is concerned. What the Government have relaxed in this connection is that all the total foreign exchange will be utilised for the purchase of any product that they would like to if there is some difficulty in the purchase of a particular product, against the foreign money allocated for that product. So, all that the Government have done is to put the whole money in one kettle and allow them to utilise that for any product they like.

Shri Hem Barua: In case the Oil companies prove adamant so far as the implementation of the Damle Committee's recommendations are concerned, may I know whether Government propose to invoke the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act to bring them round?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Why should we make such presumptions which are not today before us? Let us hope for the best.

Shri T. B Vittal Rao: In the last sentence of the statement appended to the answer to the question by Shrimati Renu Chakravatty, it is stated that—

> "The question of increase in throughput of crude oil is being separately examined."

Am I to understand that the proposal to increase the capacity of these three foreign refineries is under the consideration of Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There have been some proposals made from time to time by the Oil companies to increase the crude throughput of their own refineries; and Government have always taken the position about which hon. Members are aware.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Very well aware.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: When this question cropped up all that we said was that it should be separately taken up. If the proposal is taken up separately, surely, Government have every intention to consider it on its own merits.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The other day the hon. Minister said categorically that they are not going to allow any increase in the refining capacity of these foreign refineries. How is this reconciled?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All that I said was that so far as the present capacities in the Third Five Year Plan go we have fixed them. But if there is any other proposal, on its merits, in an overall way of prospective plans, surely we can consider it.

Shri Hem Barua: Do Government apprehend any threat to the supply of petroleum products and also that the discounts may not be available for refined products? If so, are Government convinced by the arguments offered by the Oil companies.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not able to answer, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Naharkatiya Natural Gas

*677. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1163 on the 4th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the project recommended for utilisation of Naharkatiya natural gas;

(b) by when the plants for manufacture of furnace black, polyethylene and Cis-4-Polybutadiene are expected to go into production; and

(c) what is the estimated quantum of the associated and non-associated gases from Naharkatiya oilfields which have already gone to waste because of non-utilisation?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The recommendations made by the Expert Committee on the utilisation of Naharkatiya natural gas were accepted by Government.

(b) The furnace black plant is expected to go into production by the end of 1962 or early 1963. No firm date for the completion of the polyethylene and Cis 4-Polybutadiene plants can be given at this stage.

(c) The quantity of associated and non-associated gases flared since the incorporation of Oil India Limited i.e. 18th February 1959 is as follows:—

(Million cu. ft.)

	1959	1960	1961 (Upto
Associated	81	123	168
Non-Associated	0.2	17	7

Post-Matric Scholarships to Children of School Teachers

*678. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1062 on the 30th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether recommendations from the State Governments in regard to award of post-Matric scholarships to children of primary and secondary school teachers in the country have since been received; and

(b) if so, details of the scholarships awarded, State-wise?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir, except for the States of Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan, which have been reminded.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 82].

Cost of Refining Oil

*679. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 644 on the 18th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any assessment as regards the cost of refining oil in the public sector has been made; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment of Deaf and Dumb

*684. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government of India to offer more employment opportunities to the deaf, the lame, the blind and the dumb?

The Minister of Education (D. K. L. Shrimali): A statement giving the

requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

During the Second Plan period, the Government of India undertook a scheme for the establishment of Special Employment Exchanges for the physically handicapped. Such Exchanges have so far been established in Bombay, Delhi and Madras.

Moreover instructions have been issued to normal Employment Exchanges to the effect that they should offer special assistance to physically handicapped registrants. Instructions have also been issued that handicapped persons examined and certified as fit by Medical Boards attached to Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped should not be subjected to a further medical examination by the employing departments.

Ordnance Factory, Kanpur

*690. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the proposal to expand the Ordnance Factory, Kanpur;

(b) the details of the expansion programme; and

(c) the production during 1960-61 as compared to 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) There is no proposal to extend the size of the Ordnance Factory premises at Kanpur. However, a project report for setting up of an alloy and special steel plant prepared by the Director-General of Ordnance Factories has now been received and is under consideration of Government. This will be a separate factory.

(b) The proposal is to set up a plant of capacity for 50,000 tons of alloy and special steels annually.

(c) The production in the Ordnance Factory, Kanpur, has increased during 1960-61 as compared to 1959-60 by about 11 per cent.

Air Crash Near Calcutta

*692. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Agadi:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Air Force Dakota crashed in the Bosepara area of Mahesh (Serampore) near Calcutta on the 12th October, 1961;

(b) if so, what loss of life and property was involved in the accident; and

(c) what was the cause of the crash?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 3 I.A.F. Officers and two local residents were killed. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the accident. The cause of the accident if the same is discovered or inferred from available evidence will be known only on the completion of the enquiry.

Ankleshwar Oil

*693. **Shri Sugandhi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the refining of Ankleshwar mineral oils was started;

(b) the quantity of different fuels produced till the end of November, 1961; and

(c) whether the progress so far made is according to the planned schedule?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The refining of Ankleshwar crude has not yet started.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Organisation for Steel Industry

*694. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 264 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question regarding type of organisation to be set up for Steel Industry; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Contribution to Educational Development Fund

*695. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made any contribution to the Educational Development Funds of UNESCO; and

(b) if so, why this Fund is not being administered by the Indian Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Government of India have decided to make a voluntary financial contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs and also to offer five fellowships to Unesco for its Emergency Programme of financial assistance to Members and Associate Members in Africa for educational development for the three year period 1961—63.

(b) As the Government have voluntarily made a contribution to Unesco for the Emergency Programme sponsored by the Organization, the question of Government administering its contribution does not arise. However, this contribution would be utilised by Unesco in consultation with the Government.

Power Plant at Durgapur Steel Plant

*696. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Steel Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any approach has been made to seek Canadian aid to set up an additional Power Plant at the Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the nature of aid asked for and response thereto?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Debt Bondage

*698. **Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the system of "Jeetha" or debt bondage is still prevalent in Mysore and many harijan and other children from the age of 9 upwards are victims of this form of slavery; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to put an early end to this undesirable practice?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission were informed by certain non-officials of the prevalence of this practice in Mysore State, and the Commission has brought this to the notice of the State Government for enquiry and necessary action. The Government of India have called for details from the State Government.

U.S. Educational Consortium for India

*699. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a U.S. Educational Consortium for help to India has been set up as a souvenir of the Prime Minister's visit to the U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, what are the activities of this Organisation?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Consortium will assist in the establishment of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.

Oil and Gas Reserves

*700. **Shri Yajnik:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimates of oil and gas reserves have of late been reviewed in the light of a series of successful operations completed by the Oil India Limited during the year 1961; and

(b) what are the revised estimates of the reserves (region-wise)?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 30th June 1961, reserves of crude oil and natural gas (proved and indicated in Oil India Limited areas *viz.* Nahorkatiya, Hugrijan and Moran in Assam were estimated at 48.1 million tons and 740,428 million cft. respectively. The reserves in Assam Oil Company areas are estimated to be 2·31 to 3·08 million tons of crude oil and 30,000 to 40,000 million cu. ft. of natural gas. The reserves of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission areas have yet to be estimated.

Training of Management Personnel

*700A. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up any institute for training the management personnel; and

(b) If so, when and why?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two all-India Institutes are being set up at Calcutta and Ahmedabad for advanced training and research in Management.

Insurance of Government Employees

*701. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to encourage Government employees to insure with the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the proposal;

(c) whether arrangements will be made for deducting premium from pay; and

(d) whether such a practice is prevalent in insurance of industrial workers?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Accident in NEFA by Army Firing Practice

*702. **Shri D. Ering:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there was a serious accident at Daporijo in NEFA, recently due to the firing practice by the army and as a result of which one person was instantaneously killed and two others were severely wounded;

(b) if so, whether any compensation is going to be given to the family of the deceased and to the two wounded persons;

(c) if so, upto what amount; and

(d) whether any precautionary measures have been taken to stop such unfortunate occurrences in futrue?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Government have received a report that three women were injured on the 10th October, 1961 due to the landing of one round of mortar in village Dolum near Doporijo, in the course of firing practice of trainees of the Assam Rifles. The injured persons were evacuated to the Civil Hospital, Doporijo, where one of the women died on the 13th October, 1961; the other two were later sent to Civil Hospital, Dibrugarh.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered and its report is awaited.

(b) and (c). Compensation for damage to person or property due to field firing is paid according to established procedures and on the recommendations of the civil revenue authorities. It is understood that a claim has been preferred by the concerned parties to the Assistant Political Officer.

(d) There are comprehensive instructions on safety precautions to be observed by units holding firing practices and these are invariably observed.

खेल कूद जांच समिति

*७०३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २२ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८२४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले ओलम्पिक खेलों में भारतीय असफलता व अन्य परिस्थितियों की जांच करने के बारे में जो समिति नियुक्त की गयी थी, क्या उस ने अपना कार्य पूरा कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ग) उसकी सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(घ) यदि रिपोर्ट अभी तक भी नहीं मिली है, तो इतनी देरी होने का क्या कारण है ; और

(ङ) उस समिति की रिपोर्ट के कब तक मिल जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० ी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

(घ) जांच का जटिल स्वरूप और समिति के अवैतनिक सदस्यों के अन्य कार्यों में व्यस्त होने के कारण देरी हुई है ।

(ङ) समिति के कार्य के लिए विस्तृत जांच आवश्यक है और इस में समय लगेगा । आशा है कि १९६२ के मध्य तक समिति अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लेगी ।

National Biological Research Institute

*704. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 901 on the 14th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the details of the scheme for establishment of the National Biological Research Institute; and

(b) the nature of progress made so far in its establishment?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Details of the scheme have not been worked out, but a research unit on Genetics and Biometry has been set up with Professor J. B. S. Haldane as its head.

'Mass Insurance' Scheme

*705. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Damani:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion of the Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation commending a 'mass insurance' scheme covering workers in industrial and commercial establishments and Government departments to obtain 'mass business' has been considered by actuaries and other insurance experts;

(b) if so, their opinions in this regard;

(c) whether the precise nature of this scheme has been drawn up; and

(d) whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The suggestion of the Chairman is still under the examination of the Life Insurance Corporation.

(d) Does not arise at present.

International Indian Ocean Expedition

*706. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to take part in the International Indian Ocean Expedition next year (1962);

(b) if so, how many Indian ships will take part in it; and

(c) the area in which they will operate?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four to six Indian ships are expected to take part.

(c) The Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and some areas lying to the South as far as the Equator.

Coal Deliveries

***707. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the measures adopted by Government to see that coal deliveries are made according to allocations decided by Government; and

(b) how far these measures have succeeded?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The following measures have been adopted to bring an improvement in the despatches of coal:—

(i) The rail transport capacity for coal movement from Bengal/Bihar fields has been increased by 200 wagons per day from July last.

(ii) In addition to whatever can be moved by rail, movement of coal to Southern and Western parts of the country has been planned by the rail-*cum*-sea route *via* Calcutta port.

(iii) Movement in block rakes is being arranged in the case of industries having low priorities, for example, brick burning and small scale industries.

(iv) Coalfields in the Central India are being developed in the Third Plan so that nearby States may get their supplies from these fields and the long haulage from Bengal/Bihar fields may be avoided.

(v) Coal dumps are being set up at suitable consuming centres by the various States.

(vi) Movement of coal and soft coke by road has been liberalised.

(vii) The daily coal loading target is being increased from 6535 wagons in 1961 to 6925 wagons in 1962.

(b) As a result of all these measures, the despatches of coal have increased from about 33.9 million tonnes during the first nine months of 1960 to about 37.6 million tonnes during the first nine months of the year 1961.

Price of Iron and Steel

*708. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of reduction in the price of steel and iron;

(b) whether we retain our position as cheapest steel producers in the world and if not, why and to what extent that position has been affected; and

(c) to what extent the old units have been affected in the matter of cost of production?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Precise information about the cost of production of steel in foreign countries is not available. Prices of some categories of steel abroad are, however, lower than our prices. Prices continue fluctuating.

(c) The Tariff Commission are at present examining the cost of production of steel in the older units. Their report is awaited.

Gold Deposits in Kerala

*709. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 473 on the 14th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any steps have since been taken by Government to carry out detailed geological survey of the Wynad area in Kerala for assessing the quality and quantity of gold deposits in the area;

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken; and

(c) when the survey is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Detailed investigation of the Wynad goldfield has been included in the programme of work in the Third Five Year Plan. Field work will commence shortly on the Madras side of the Goldfield. This work is expested to be extended to the Kerala side during the second half of the III Plan period. According to the programme drawn up, the survey is to be completed during the III Plan.

Oil Exploration in Gujarat Region

*710. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of oil exploration work in the Gujarat Region;

(b) the details of final or tentative assessment of the potential production of crude oil in the region;

(c) the number of wells so far drilled and found to contain (i) oil, (ii) gas; and (iii) those found dry;

(d) what is the result of tests recently reported to be carried out with the yields of the last two wells; and

(e) whether facilities and arrangements are sufficient for the refining of the oil?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has carried out about 15,566 square miles of gravity/magnetic surveys, about 2400 square miles of detailed geological mapping, about 4300 square miles of regional mapping, 766 line miles of geological traverses, and 1969 line

miles of seismic surveys and drilled a number of shallow structural and deep holes.

(b) The assessment of the potential production of crude oil in the Gujarat region has not yet been made.

(c) 43 deep wells have been drilled of which 22 are oil wells, 7 are gas wells, 6 are dry and 8 are either being tested or are yet to be tested.

(d) The last well tested in Ankleshwar has given oil and the last well in Cambay has given gas with condensate (light oil).

(e) Does not arise at this stage.

Aerial Ropeway over Rohtang Pass

*711. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tenders have been called by the Director General of Border Roads for the construction of Aerial Ropeway over Rohtang pass,

(b) if so, whether any one of them has been accepted and when will the work begin;

(c) what will be the cost of this Ropeway; and

(d) how many months in a year will it work?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Tenders have been called for the construction of an aerial ropeway over the Rohtang Pass.

(b) No tender has been accepted finally so far.

(c) and (d). Cannot be stated at this stage.

Water Supply Scheme for Babina and Jhansi

*712. **Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.P. Government have approached the Central Government to undertake a joint Water Supply Scheme to meet Babina and Jhansi military and civil requirements; and

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure on the scheme and the extent to which it is likely to be more economical than a scheme undertaken independently?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme has not yet been finalised. It is, however, roughly estimated to cost Rs. 202 lakhs. At this stage, it is not known to what extent it will be more economical than a scheme undertaken independently to cater to the water requirements of the Defence Services.

Steel Production

*713. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production in the steel plants has gone down due to inadequate supply of coal; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The monthly production figures do not support the statement that production has gone down. Nevertheless, Government constantly watch the problem of coal supplies to the steel plant, both in regard to quantity and quality.

Plants for Manufacture of Lubricants

*714. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between Government and the Stanvac Ltd. to set up a plant for the manufacture of lubricants;

(b) if so, what are the main terms of the agreement;

(c) what is the cost of the scheme; and

(d) what is the proposed production capacity of the Lubricant plant?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Free Primary Education in West Bengal Municipal Areas

*715. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarity:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 128 on the 23rd November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of West Bengal have taken no responsibility for introducing free primary education from Class I to Class IV in municipal areas of the State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the municipalities are unable to implement this free primary education and that a vast majority is deprived of this benefit; and

(c) since a large number of workers, the unemployed and the lower income groups live in the municipalities, what steps the Central Government proposes to take to see that the target of free primary education up to age of eleven years is fulfilled in the municipalities of West Bengal?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The required information has been called for from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as received.

(c) In the third Five Year Plan provision has been made with a view to achieving the maximum expansion of free primary education in all the States and the Government of India gives financial assistance in this regard. Whether any further measures are called for in connection with the municipal areas of West Bengal can be considered only on the receipt of information from the State Government.

Calcutta Water-Main Pipe Through Barrackpore Cantonment Area

*716. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Ministry has not sanctioned construction work in the Barrackpore Cantonment area regarding the laying of the new water-main pipe between Palta and Calcutta;

(b) whether, as a result, the pipe-laying programme has been seriously delayed, and drinking water supply of Calcutta City affected; and

(c) whether it is proposed to give the necessary sanction or not?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Permission for the laying of the pipe line has been given.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

राजभाषा

*७१५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
कुमारी कालिका सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २२ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९८० के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजभाषा के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति ने जो आदेश दिये थे उन में से प्रत्येक के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है और विभिन्न मंत्रालय ने उन पर कहां तक अमल किया है तथा उन विभिन्न आदेशों का सच्चाई,

दृढ़ता व उत्साह के साथ पालन कराने के लिये कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनबन्ध संख्या ८३]।

Holiday Homes for Defence Workers

***718. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 967 on the 14th August, 1961 and state the progress since made in formulating a scheme for the construction of holiday homes in hill stations for defence workers and Jawans?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The Inter Departmental Committee of officials set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs to review the existing welfare arrangements for civilian workers has not so far submitted its report. Therefore, no progress could be made in this regard in respect of Defence civilians.

2. So far as the Jawans are concerned, the matter has been examined and it has been found that the 'Holiday Homes' would not be popular with them as they prefer to proceed on leave to their home-towns to meet their kith and kin rather than spend it at "Holiday Homes".

Fleet Air Arm Base of Navy

***720.** { **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision in regard to the location of the Fleet Air Arm Base of the Navy; and

(b) if so, the place selected for the purpose?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No decision has yet been taken in regard to the location of the "Fleet Requirement Unit" of the Navy.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Drilling in Gujarat

***721. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether drilling and estimated extraction cost of oil in Gujarat Oil bearing areas in somewhat uneconomic;

(b) if so, to what extent and in what respect; and

(c) how do these costs compare with similar cost involved in Assam?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The economics of oil operation can only be worked out after an assessment has been made of the available Oil Reserves in this area. Such an assessment will be possible when the results of the trial production which is expected to be started early next year are available.

On the basis of the results obtained from the preliminary testing of a few wells, the prospects of substantial reserves of oil are considered to be good and therefore, there need be no apprehension as regard the operations being uneconomic.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Embezzlement in the office of the Senior Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Nagpur

***722. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a case of fraudulent drawal of Government moneys to the extent of about Rs. 3 lakhs through bogus pension payment orders by an official of the office of the Senior Deputy Accountant Gene-

ral, Posts and Telegraphs, Nagpur, has come to be detected recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the embezzlement came to light only sometime after the death of the official concerned;

(c) if so, what are the details relating to the manner, extent and detection of this embezzlement; and

(d) the action, if any, taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir. The magnitude of the fraud is, however, still under investigation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The matter is under departmental and Police investigation. Full details will be known only when the investigations are over. Necessary action will be taken when full details become available.

Anti Fraud Squad

1566. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Minister of Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of company law cases dealt with by the anti-fraud squad during April to October, 1961?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Eighteen cases including five registered between April, 1961 to October, 1961 were dealt with during this period.

Visas Issued to Foreigners

1567. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners to whom visas to visit India were issued during the year 1961 so far; and

(b) the names of the countries to which these persons belong?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information available is laid on the Table of hte Lok Sabha. [*See* appendix II, annexure No. 84].

Sports in Andamans

1568. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of grant has been given to Andaman Islands for raising the standard of sports during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 6,000|-.

Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants

1569. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state how many times the blast furnaces of Rourkela and Durgapur stopped working during the period from April, 1961 to October, 1961?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Four times each at Rourkela and Durgapur during the period from 1st April, 1961 to the 31st October, 1961.

Polytechnics in Delhi

1570. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3232 on the 13th April, 1961 and state the up-to-date progress made in opening of two Polytechnics in Delhi?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The G. B. Pant Polytechnic at Okhla has started functioning from the 16th August, 1961. Opening of the other Polytechnics at Pusa has been deferred to July, 1963.

Gang of Sales Tax Evaders

1571. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2797 on the 30th August, 1961, and state:

(a) whether the case of sales tax evasion by a gang of tax evaders has been investigated; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The matter is still under investigation by the police.

(b) Does not arise.

T.A. Officers

1572. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 926 on the 25th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision regarding the finalisation of the terms and conditions to be prescribed for Territorial Army Officers who apply for admission to the Indian Military Academy; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir. But this matter is under active consideration and early decision may be expected.

(b) Does not arise.

Potdar of Dharmanagar Treasury, Tripura

1573. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3646 on the 7th September, 1961 and state the result of steps taken to get the potdar of Dharmanagar Treasury, Tripura extradited in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministery of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The District Magistarte and the Superintendent of Police, Tripura, had taken up the matter relating to extradition of Shri Jogesh Chandra Majumdar, Potdar, with their counterparts in East Pakistan. The Deputy Commissioner Noakhali, has informed the District Magistrate Tripura in November, 1961, that a case has been instituted against the potdar in Noakhali District under Section 4 of Pakistan (Control of Entry) Act, 1956, which is still pending trial.

Mining Projects in Kashmir

1574. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2796 on the 30th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the schemes for mining projects in Kashmir during the Third Five Year Plan period have been approved by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission is awaiting some further data from the Jammu and Kashmir Government regarding the latter's proposal for a fertiliser plant, on which the implementations of the mining projects (lignite and gypsum) depends.

Foreign Experts in Steel Plants

1575. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the present total strength of foreign experts and technicians in the three steel plants in India country-wise?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 85].

Geoglogial Survey of Maharashtra

1576. Shri Pangarkar. Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have approached the Central Government wtih the request of undertaking a geological survey of Parbani and Nander districts; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A request was received by the Geological Survey of India from the Government of Maharastra in August, 1961, to undertake the survey of rocky areas of Parbani and Nander districts for assessing the underground water resources for irrigation and domestic supply. For further examination of the proposal, the Geoglogical Survey of India have asked for some more detailed information from the State Government.

Pig-iron Plant in Nagpur Region

1577. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have submitted a proposal to the Central Government for mineral development and a pig iron plant in Nagpur region; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loan by Film Finance Corporation

1578. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Finance Corporation has received applications from film producers for loans; and

(b) if so, how much loan has been sanctioned in each case?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes. Upto the 31st October, 1961, the Corporation received 23 applications for loan from film producers.

(b) As on that date a sum of Rs. 3·5 lacs each in three cases, Rs. 5 lacs and Rs. 2·5 lacs respectively in two other cases have been sanctioned by the Corporation.

Geological Survey of Siwalik Belt

1579. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any results have been obtained by Geological Survey of Siwalik Belt; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After 1948 detailed geological survey has been carried out in some parts of the Siwalik belt in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Anticlinal structures with oil possibilities have been delineated at Jawalamukhi, Changartillai, Janauri and Mohand. A gas seepage was located at Jhor in the Jawalamukhi area along the Jawalamukhi thrust.

In Jammu and Kashmir a major anticlinal structure has been delineated in the Siwaliks near Suruinsar-Barigarh area which has gas seepage in its crestal parts.

During 1958-59, at Uttarbaini-Paermandal a bentonite layer 2·54 cms. thick was recorded in the basal part of the lower Siwalik formation and was traced for 25 kilometres. The reserves were estimated at 7100 tonnes.

Sculptures in Public Parks in Delhi

1580. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to install sculptures in public parks in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Installation of sculptures in public parks is the concern of the local bodies. The Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Cantonment Board have not yet considered this question. The New Delhi Municipal Committee, however have decided in principle to install replicas of outstanding pieces of sculptures or original pieces of sculptures in the public parks in New Delhi. Detailed proposals in this regard have yet to be considered by the Committee and funds would be provided when the proposal is finalised and the estimated cost worked out.

Correspondence Course and Evening Colleges

1581. **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state what progress has been made towards instituting correspondence courses and evening colleges in the country?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Expert Committee appointed to work out details of the scheme of Correspondence Courses and Evening Colleges has met twice at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari and discussed various aspects of the scheme. On the recommendations of this Committee, it has been decided to start Correspondence Courses at Delhi University in 1962. In order to enable the University to start these courses, a Bill to amend the Delhi University Act has been introduced in the Lok Sabha.

Increase in Capital by Companies

1582. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the number of companies which were given permission to increase their capital during the months from September to November, 1961 and for what purpose?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): During the months from September to November 1961 a total of 48 Companies were given permission to increase their capital. A statement showing the industries for which the permission was given and the number of companies involved in each industry is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 86].

Ex-Servicemen

1583. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-Servicemen who applied for grant from the Army Central Welfare Fund (Flower Day Fund) during the year 1961 (upto 22nd October, 1961);

(b) the number of persons who were given these grants during this period;

(c) the number of applications pending on account of investigations to be made; and

(d) the approximate time that will be taken to finalise the pending cases?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

W. German Investment in India

1584. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 266 on the 9th August, 1961 and state the further progress made in the negotiations with the West German Government regarding investment of their capital in India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): There has been no further progress in the negotiations.

Petroleum Institute, Dehra Dun

1585. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the selection of site for the setting up of a Petroleum Institute at Dehra Dun; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Land measuring 257·57 acres which includes the Mohkampur (Kurd) Tea Estate in Dehra Dun District has been acquired through the Uttar Pradesh Government.

Official Secrets Act

1586. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how many cases of violation of Official Secrets Act were registered or found out from August to November, 1961?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Grants for Development of Punjabi

1587. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have asked for grants for the development of Punjabi language during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) if so, how much grant has been given?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 41,425/-.

Erosion by Brahmaputra

1588. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that extensive erosion has been caused by the Brahmaputra during this rainy season as well as in the past few years rendering a large number of families homeless and creating panic among the people;

(b) if so, the number of families rehabilitated so far; and

(c) the relief measures taken?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes; there has been considerable erosion due to the floods in Brahmaputra.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 87].

Arrest of an Impostor at Bareilly

1589. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to statement made by the Prime Minister in Lok Sabha on the 19th August, 1961, and state:

(a) whether Government have completed their inquiry regarding the person arrested in Bareilly impersonating as an Army Security Officer; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The person concerned has been convicted and sentenced to undergo 18 months rigorous imprisonment under Section 170-IPC and three months rigorous imprisonment under Section 171-IPC, both the sentences to run concurrently. Another case against him under Section 419/420-IPC is pending in court and investigations are in progress in respect of two other cases. The inquiries made do not show that he had any connection with espionage activities.

Education of Children of Political Sufferers in Orissa

1590. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have intimated to the Central Government the exact expenditure they have incurred in 1959-60 and 1960-61 for granting educational concessions to the children of political sufferers in Orissa;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) whether the Central Government have been asked to pay their share towards this to the Orissa Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Year	Amount spent
1959-60	Rs. 5,671
1960-61	Rs. 21,793

(c) Yes Sir.

Sangeet Natak Akademi Grant for Oriya Drama

1591. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sangeet Natak Akademi has given grants for promotion of Oriya Drama for the period 1961-62 so far; and

(b) if so, to whom and the amount of assistance given?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Akademi has sanctioned the following grants:

Name of the Institution	Amount of grant
1. Orissa Sangeet Parishad, Puri	Rs. 1,000
2. National Music Association, Cuttack (For Dance-Drama)	Rs. 5,000

विदेशियों की मूर्तियां

१५९२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री ९ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५४३ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १३ मई, १९५७ को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने विदेशियों की मूर्तियों को हटाने के बारे में जो नीति संबंधी घोषणा की थी उसके अनुसरण में दिल्ली व अन्य संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में किन-किन विदेशियों की मूर्तियां हटायी जा चुकी हैं ;

(ख) दिल्ली व अन्य संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में से प्रत्येक में अब भी विदेशियों की कितनी कितनी मूर्तियां सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर विराजमान हैं ; और

(ग) उन सब के देर से देर कब तक सार्वजनिक स्थानों से हटा दिये जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) दिल्ली में जैनरल जान निकल्सन और जैनरल अलैक्जेंडर टेलर की तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश में क्वीन विक्टोरिया की दो मूर्तियां ।

(ख) दिल्ली में ऐसी १० मूर्तियां हैं । और किसी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कोई भी ऐसी मूर्ति नहीं है ।

(ग) जैसे ही उन्हें रखने के लिये उचित स्थान का प्रबन्ध हो जायेगा ।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेंशनें

१५९३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री हेम राज :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री ३० अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०५५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भूतपूर्व

सैनिकों की पेंशन की दरें बढ़ाने के बारे में जो निश्चय ३१ दिसम्बर, १९६० को किया गया था, उसे क्रियान्वित करने की दिशा में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है और अब तक प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पेंशनों की बढ़ी हुई दरों का लाभ वास्तव में पहुंचाया जा चुका है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : ३१ अक्तूबर, १९६१ को समाप्त होने वाले त्रिमास में, प्रतिरक्षा लेखा नियंत्रक (पेंशन) इलाहाबाद ने, लगभग ३५,००० अलग अलग मामलों में, पेंशन में अस्थायी वृद्धियों में बढ़ोतरी की स्वीकृति दी है। त्रिमास के अन्त में, ४८,००० अधिक अलग अलग मामले, उस कार्यालय में निरीक्षण के विभिन्न स्तरों पर थे। वास्तविक अदायगी, इन अलग अलग स्वीकृतियों, और पेंशन के कुछ वर्गों से संबद्ध, प्रतिरक्षा लेखा नियंत्रक (पेंशन) इलाहाबाद की, पहले जारी की गई, साधारण स्वीकृतियों के बल पर, पेंशनों का भुगतान करने वाले अधिकारियों द्वारा देश भर में की जा रही हैं, और की जाती रहेंगी। इन स्वीकृतियों के प्रति, की गई वास्तविक अदायगियों की स्थिति, २३ नवम्बर, १९६१ को उत्तर दिये गये, अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३४९ के उत्तर में दर्शाई गई थीं।

२. भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेंशन में, अस्थायी वृद्धियों की दरों में बढ़ोतरी के बारे में, सरकार के निर्णयों को लागू करने में, प्रगति के आंकड़े, अखिल भारतीय आधारों पर रखे जाते हैं, और इस बारे में, राज्यवार त्रोट-आंकड़े सहज सुलभ नहीं हैं।

Board of Control for Cricket in India

1594. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Council of Sports has levelled serious charges against the Board of Control for Cricket in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Board has denied all charges and challenged the authority of the A.I.C.S. to inquire into the Board's affairs; and

(c) Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir. The All-India Council of Sports through a Sub-Committee only enquired into certain allegations made against the Board of Control for Cricket in India in the Press and in the Parliament, without actually levelling any charge against the Board.

(b) No, Sir. The question does not arise as no charges had been levelled at any time. However, the Board resented the appointment of the Enquiry Committee, as it presumably felt that the enquiry might lead to an unnecessary interference in their autonomy. Even so, representatives of the Board did meet the members of the Committee and apprised them of the Board's views with regard to the various allegations.

(c) The All India Council of Sports has taken note of the assurance given by the Board that it will only be too willing to receive and implement constructive suggestions.

Bhilai Steel Plant

1595. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a particular union at Bhilai Steel Plant has submitted a detailed memorandum containing certain grievances of the workers;

(b) if so, what are those grievances; and

(c) steps taken to redress such grievances?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. An unrecognised Union at

Bhilai Steel Project did submit a memorandum.

(b) and (c). The memorandum contained certain allegations regarding the violation of Industrial Disputes Act and the conditions of work at Bhilai. The allegations were mostly without basis.

Inflow of American Capital in India

1596. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding inflow of American capital in India;

(b) the total amount as it stood on 1st October, 1961; and

(c) average annual return to U.S.A. in the form of profits?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The latest date up to which information has been compiled is 31st December, 1959. The total amount of U.S. investments in India as on that date was Rs. 82 crores.

(c) The average annual remittance to U.S.A. during the four years 1956—59 was Rs. 2:6 crores.

Industrial and Non-Industrial Employees

1597. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders regarding permanency of non-industrial and industrial employees in Defence establishments have been implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Orders regarding permanency of non-industrial and industrial employees in Defence Establishments have been implemented in a number of cases while action is in hand in respect of the remaining cases.

Negotiating Machinery

1598. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Negotiating Machinery meetings at top, middle and lowest levels were held during October and November, 1961;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the dates on which meetings are now likely to be held?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The agreement constituting the Negotiating Machinery was terminated consequent on the All India Defence Employees Federation participating in the general strike of July 1960. The question of holding any meetings of the Negotiating Machinery at any level, therefore, does not arise.

Polytechnics in Delhi

1599. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to establish more polytechnics in Delhi was under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, details of the proposals; and

(c) the progress made in connection therewith?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). In addition to the polytechnics at Okhla and Pusa, it is proposed to start a polytechnic for Women. It is expected to start functioning from July, 1962.

Two loans Floated by Government

1600. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the target of the two loans floated in July, 1961 for 1961-62;

(b) the amount collected so far; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 100 crores. Government, however, reserved the right to retain subscriptions upto 10 per cent in excess of this amount.

(b) 108·57 crores.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

Rural Life Insurance through Panchayats

1601. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 964 on the 14th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal for rural life insurance through the agency of Panchayats; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of the Life Insurance Corporation in consultation with the various State Governments which, in principle, have accepted the scheme.

Central Institute of Education, Delhi

1602. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 899 on the 14th August, 1961 and state the date from which the pay scale recommended by the University Grants Commission for Central Universities would be enforced in the Central Institute of Education, Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The matter is still under consideration.

Juvenile Aid Bureau

1603. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 898 on the 14th August, 1961 and state at what stage is the proposal to start Juvenile Aid Bureau in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The matter is still under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Army Act

1604. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 897 on the 14th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to amend the Army Act; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to keep the matter pending for some time as sufficient experience has not yet been gained of the working of the relevant provisions of the new Navy Act on which many of the proposed amendments to the Army Act are based. After sufficient experience has been gained, it is hoped to bring necessary proposals to amend the Army Act before Parliament for consideration.

National Institute for Women's Education

1605. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 971 on the 14th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the special committee appointed to work out the details of the proposal for setting up a

National Institute for Women's Education; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The report of the committee is under the active consideration of the Government.

University at Nalanda

1606. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request for the establishment of an University at Nalanda in Bihar which was the site of the old world famous Nalanda University has been made to the Government of India by a resolution passed at the meeting of monks and learned scholars from a number of Buddhist countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Master Plan for Calcutta

1607. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of the Master Plan of Calcutta have been worked out;

(b) how the sum of $800,000 granted by the Ford Foundation for the plan has been spent or proposed to be spent;

(c) whether any other organisation has proposed or promised grants for the execution of the Plan; and

(d) whether any amount has been allotted for the Plan by the Central Government in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. The Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisasation is working out the details.

(b) The Ford Foundation grant of $800,000 will be spent as follows:

(i) $510,000 will be held by the Foundation to finance the direct employment, transportation and maintenance in India of the advisers and consultants to be made available to the organisation,

(ii) $55,000 will be paid to the Government of West Bengal to finance the purchase of equipment and supplies, and

(iii) $235,000 will be paid to the Institute of Public Administration in New York to finance the research leading to prototype designs and plans.

(c) The following grants for improving the Water Supply in the Calcutta region have also been made:

(i) $21,580 by the World Health Organisation of the U.N., and

(ii) $324,000 by the United Nations Special Fund.

(d) Yes, Sir, Rs. 10 crores.

Population Commission of the U.N.O.

1608. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the precise nature of active participation and positive contribution that the Indian Representative on the Population Commission of the U.N.O. has made during the current year since India was elected to this body?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): There has been no meeting of the Population Commission of the U.N.O. since India was elected

to that body in April, 1961. The question of active participation and positive contribution of the members will arise when there is a meeting of the Commission.

However, in between meetings, the member country (and the person working as member on behalf of his country) keeps track of the literature issued by the Commission and offers observation whenever a matter is circulated for opinion or decision.

International Development Association

1609. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association has extended any development credit for the expansion of tubewell irrigation in India;

(b) if so, the amount of credit so extended;

(c) whether they have laid down any terms and conditions in this regard;

(d) if so, what are they; and

(e) how the amount of credit so extended is going to be disbursed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 2·86 crores ($6 million).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No interest as such is payable on the credit; but a service charge at the rate of three-fourths of one per cent per annum is payable on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time. The period of repayment is 50 years with a moratorium of 10 years. The terms and coinditions of the credit are given in the Credit Agreement dated September 6, 1961, copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

(e) The credit will be disbursed to the Government of India who are the Borrowers under the Agreement. Separately and without in any way linking it with IDA assistance, Central Government will advance loans in the normal course to U.P. Government to enable the latter to carry out the Project as defined in the Credit Agreement.

Foreign Students of Indian Languages in India

1610. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships sanctioned for foreign students for studying modern Indian languages in India from 1957-58 uptodate;

(b) the language-wise break-up of the scholarships so sanctioned;

(c) whether Prof. Tucci of the Italian Institute for the Near and Far East has expressed a desire that at least one of the scholarships given to that institue should be available for study of the Bengali language;

(d) if so, whether this desire was acceded to; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Twenty.

(b) Hindi 18
Urdu 2.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Price of American Publications

1611. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that in selling American publications some booksellers charge Rs. 5 when a book is priced at $1 and some Rs. 6; and

(b) If so, what steps have been taken by Government to ensure a uniform price?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

न्यायाधीश

१६१२. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस साल अब तक उच्चतम न्यायालय के लिये और उच्च न्यायालयों के लिये कितने नये न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति की गई है; और

(ख) ये न्यायालय साल भर में कितने दिन काम करते हैं और कितने दिन की छुट्टी रहती है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) १ जनवरी, १९६१ के पश्चात् उच्चतम न्यायालय में किसी नये न्यायाधीश की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई। १ जनवरी १९६१ से १ दिसम्बर, १९६१ की अवधि में १९ नये न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में हुई।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया है। **[देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८८]**

जयाल का स्मारक

१६१३. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत वर्षों में नन्दागिरी आरोहण में श्री एन० डी० जयाल का, जिनका देहावसान हो गया था, कोई स्मारक बनाया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले पर विचार करेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन): (क) मेजर एन० डी० जयाल का देहावसान नन्दागिरी नहीं, चौ आयु अभियान के दौरान में हुआ था। हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्था की कार्यकारिणी परिषद् द्वारा लिये निर्णय के अनुसार, भूतपूर्व मेजर जयाल की स्मृति को बनाये रखने के लिये, निम्न काम किये गये हैं :—

१. हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्था के लेक्चर हाल का नाम "जयाल हाल" रखा गया है। हाल में भतपूर्व मेजर जयाल के जाती वस्त्र और पर्वतारोहण संबंधी बिल्ले एक शीशे के आवरण में रख कर प्रदर्शन किये जा रहे हैं।

२. तेल गों में मेजर जयाल का एक चित्र, संस्था के भूतपूर्व छात्रों द्वारा इकट्ठे किये चन्दे से बनवाया गया है। इस चित्र को प्रसिद्ध पर्वतारोहियों के चित्रों समेत हाल में लटकाया गया है।

३. हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्था ने जयाल स्मारक निधि नाम से एक फंड जारी किया है। इस फंड का पर्वतारोहण उपयोगी साज सामान खरीदने में प्रयोग किया जाता है, जिसे भारतीय अभियानों को वाजबी दर पर किराये पर दिया जाता है।

इस वर्ष में ही केवल, पांच अभियानों को, जिनमें अन्नपूर्णा द्वितीया और नीलकण्ठ चोटियों के सफल अभियान

भी सम्मिलित हैं, जयाल स्मारक स्टोर से, पर्याप्त सहायता मिली थी।

४. भूतपूर्व मेजर जयाल की जीवनी और उन के लेखों पर सम्मिलित एक पुस्तक प्रकाशित करन का विचार है। इस पुस्तक की बिक्री से जितना लाभ होगा, वह जयाल स्मारक निधि में जायेगा ।

(ख) सरकार हिमालय पर्वातारोहण संस्था से सहमत है कि मेजर जयाल का श्रेष्ट स्मारक जयाल स्मारक निधि स्टोर है, जो भारतीय अभियानों की, पर्वतारोहण उपयोगी साज-सामान से, सहायता करते हैं।

दया याचिकायें

१६१४. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) न्यायालयों द्वारा दंडित अपराधियों की ओर से इस वर्ष अभी तक कितनी दया याचिकायें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) कितनी दया याचिकायें स्वीकार की गईं ; और

(ग) कितने मामलों में मृत्यु दंड कम करने की दया के लिये अपील स्वीकार कर ली गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) प्रथम जनवरी से ३० नवम्बर, १९६१ की अवधि में २३८ दया याचिकायें मृत्युदंड प्राप्त अपराधियों से मिलीं और दण्ड कम करने के लिये १७ याचिकायें अन्य कैदियों से प्राप्त हुईं।

(ख) और (ग). ७६ कैदियों के विषय में मृत्यु दंड को कम कर के आजीवन कैद में बदल दिया और अन्य पांच कैदियों की याचिकायें स्वीकार की गईं तथा उनका दण्ड क्षमा कर दिया गया ।

दिल्ली को "ए" श्रेणी का नगर करने से वेतन में वृद्धि

१६१५ **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री दिल्ली को "ए" श्रेणी का शहर घोषित करने से केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन में जो वृद्धि हुई है उसके बारे में निम्नलिखित ब्यौरा बतान की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के वेतन में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) पहली और दूसरी श्रेणी के अफसरों के वेतन में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई): दिल्ली के "ए" श्रेणी का शहर बना दिये जाने से केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई । शायद माननीय सदस्य का मतलब शहर का दर्जा बढ़ जाने से दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले पूरक (शहर) कम्पेन्सेटरी (सिटी) और मकान किराया भत्तों में हुई वृद्धि से है । उपलब्धियों (इमाल्यूमेंट्स) में होने वाली प्रतिशत वृद्धि, प्रत्येक कर्मचारी के वेतन के अनुसार अलग अलग है । शहर का दर्जा बढ़ने से पहले और उस के बाद दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले पूरक (शहर) और मकान किराया भत्तों की दरों का विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८९]**। इस विवरण से विभिन्न वेतन-श्रेणियों में इन भत्तों की दरों में होने वाली वृद्धि का पता चलता है ।

संस्कृत का अनिवार्य अध्ययन

१६१६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय संस्कृत बोर्ड ने यह सिफारिश की है कि हाई स्कूल अथवा हायर सैकेन्डरी स्कूल स्तर तक संस्कृत का अध्ययन अनिवार्य कर दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस विषय में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) केन्द्रीय संस्कृत बोर्ड ने उच्च स्कूल या उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर तक संस्कृत को एक अनिवार्य विषय बनाने की सिफारिश नहीं की है; उसने यह सिफारिश की है कि संस्कृत के प्रसार की दृष्टि से यह अच्छा होगा कि : —

१. यदि राज्य सरकारें आवश्यक समझें तो वे तीन भाषा-सूत्र अर्थात् मातृ-भाषा या प्रादेशिक भाषा के साथ श्रेण्य भाषा के संयुक्त पाठ्य-क्रम के (क) के अन्तर्गत विकल्प संख्या (iv) और (v) की व्यवस्था करें और इन्हें प्रोत्साहित करें ;

२. संयुक्त पाठ्य-क्रम के भाग के रूप में श्रेण्य में सफलता प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य होना चाहिये ; और

३. श्रेण्य भाषा के लिये ३० से ४० प्रतिशत तक अंकों की एक उचित प्रतिशतता निर्धारित करनी चाहिये ।

(ख) बोर्ड की सिफारिशें सभी राज्य सरकारों, संघ क्षेत्रीय प्रशासनों और भारत में समस्त माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्डों के सचिवों को भेज दी गई थीं।

अन्देमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में बुनियादी शिक्षा

१६१७. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अन्देमान और निकोबर द्वीप समूह में बुनियादी शिक्षा के लिये कितनी धन राशि नियत की गई है ; और

(ख) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में वहां के लिये शिक्षा सम्बन्धी जो लक्ष्य रखा गया था उसे प्राप्त करने में कहां तक सफलता मिली ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६०]

अनुसंधान के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां

१६१८ { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : **श्री स० चं० सामन्त** :

क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसंधान कर्त्ताओं को १९५० में जो योजना शुरू की गई थी उसके अन्तर्गत इस साल अब तक कितनी संस्थाओं को छात्रवृत्तियां दी गईं ; और

(ख) इन संस्थाओं ने जो गवेषणा कार्य किया है उसका विवरण क्या है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) १९४९-५० में शुरू की गई रिसर्च ट्रेनिंग स्कालरशिप स्कीम के अधीन ६२ विभिन्न संस्थाओं/यूनिवर्सिटियों में ८०० छात्र-वृत्तियां दी गई हैं ।

(ख) किये गये अनुसंधान कार्य का मंत्रालय में कोई ब्योरा नहीं रखा गया है

क्योंकि इस योजना का खास मक्सद यह है कि विज्ञान के डाक्टरेट स्तर के और इंजीनियरी और टैक्नालाजी के पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट स्तर के अनुसंधान कर्त्ताओं को मदद की जाय ।

Property of Missing Persons

1619. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri S. M. Manerjee:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1888 on the 31st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any property belonging to either of the two missing persons is involved in any dispute as a result of the disappearance of the persons; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to give protection to the property left by the missing persons?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) An application was received by the Delhi Police from the son of one of the missing persons mentioning some disputes in regard to his property situated in Kangra District of Punjab. There is no information of any dispute in regard to the property of the other missing person.

(b) A copy of the application was forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, Kangra District, for appropriate action.

Aid to Political Sufferers

1620. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1768 on the 15th March, 1961 and state:

(a) how the foreign nationals became entitled to the grants from the discretionary funds of the Ministers; and

(b) the countries to which these nationals belonged and the highest and the lowest amounts sanctioned to the persons under this category?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Two foreign nationals were granted financial assistance from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant in recognition of outstanding services rendered in the cause of the freedom of the Country. One of them, who was granted Rs. 2,500|-, is an old Indian Revolutionary of Bengal now settled permanently in China. He was a close associate of late Shri Rash Behari Bose in Japan and had worked devotedly in India and abroad for Indian Independence. The other beneficiary who was granted Rs . 5,000|- hails from Nepal. His father suffered much in the freedom struggle by giving shelter to some prominent fugitive Indian leaders on their escape from jail.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी

१६२१. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्थायी क्लर्कों की अर्जियां राज्य सरकारों के अधीन रोजगार प्राप्त करने के लिये भेजने से पहिले सम्बन्धित क्लर्कों से यह लिखाया जाता है कि यदि वे चुन लिये गये तो उन्हें भारत सरकार के अधीन पद से त्याग-पत्र देना पड़ेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस प्रथा को बंद करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग) तक . श्री डी० सी० शर्मा और चौधरी रणबीर सिंह

द्वारा पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८०८ के उत्तर में १ मई १९६१ को सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण पत्र की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लैरिकल सेवा के सदस्यों के सम्बन्ध में भी स्थिति वैसी ही है।

Judges

1622. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Judges that retired during the last three years from the different High Courts; and

(b) how many of them were re-employed in different Tribunals and Commission?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The number of Judges who retired from the different High Courts during the period from 1st January 1959 to 1st December 1961 is fifty-one.

(b) The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Hindu Religious Endowments Commission

1623. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state the progress made by the Commission appointed to investigate and report regarding the Hindu Religious Endowments so far?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): The Commission has so far toured in the following States:

Part of Madras,
Kerala,
Mysore,
Andhra Pradesh,
Maharashtra,
Gujarat,
Uttar Pradesh,
West Bengal,
Orissa,
Assam,
Bihar, and a part of Rajasthan.

The Commission is proposing to complete its tour to Rajasthan and also visit a few places in Madhya Pradesh during December. This would leave Punjab, a part of Madras and a part of Madhya Pradesh to be covered. The Commission proposes to hold regular sittings in Delhi for discussing the draft report during January and February, 1962 and simultaneously pay short visits to a few important places yet remaining to be visited. Thereafter the Commission would be in a position to finalize its Report.

National Theatre in Delhi

1624. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the uptodate progress made in completion of the National Theatre in Delhi; and

(b) when it is likely to be ready?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Preliminary work for the preparation of the plans is still continuing.

Post Graduate Engineering Education

1625. Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to **Starred** Question No. 966 on the 25th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the committee appointed by Government to go into all aspects of post-graduate engineering education and research; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Government are waiting for the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education.

Ferro-Manganese Industry

1626. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been formed to go into the question of Ferro-Manganese industry in India;

(b) what is the composition of the committee; and

(c) when it is to submit its report?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A copy of Government's Resolution dated the 17th November, 1961, appointing a Committee is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 91]. It is expected to submit its report by the 28th February, 1962.

Kidnapping Cases in Delhi

1627. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases of kidnapping in Delhi has been on the increase during the past few years despite many steps taken to check the same; and

(b) if so, the further steps proposed to be taken to check the increase in the number of such cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

जनगणना १९६१

१६२८. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष १९६१ की जनगणना के पूरे आंकड़े एकत्रित हो गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन आंकड़ों में पंजाब के भाषा सम्बन्धी आंकड़े भी एकत्रित हो गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पंजाब में पंजाबी और हिन्दी बोलने वाले व्यक्तियों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती अल्वा) : (क) जी नहीं, स्त्री-पुरुषों की अलग अलग संख्या बताने वाले कुल जनसंख्या के अस्थायी आंकड़े ही प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Membership of Aid-India Club

1629. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some more foreign countries have shown their intention to join **Aid-India** Club, now consisting of six members; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). There are at present seven members of the Consortium—U.S.A., U.K., West Germany, Japan, Canada, France and the International Bank of Reconstruction & Development and its affiliate the International Development Association. In addition, Italy, Netherlands, Austria, Denmark, Norway and Sweden also have attended recent Consortium meetings as observers. It is not possible at this stage to indicate when they would become full members.

Education in Minicoy and Laccadive Islands

1630. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special arrangement has been made for education in Minicoy and Laccadive Islands under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of schools and colleges opened there so far; and

(c) the percentage of increase in literacy in that area by the end of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There were 16 schools including one High School at the end of the Second Plan period. During the Third Plan, three Girls Primary Schools, one Single-Teacher School and one feeder school have been opened so far. Four Primary Schools have also been upgraded as Upper Primary Schools.

(c) According to census figures the percentage of literacy has risen from 15·1 in 1951 to 23·3 in 1961.

National Physical Efficiency Drive

1631. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress the scheme of National physical efficiency drive has made so far;

(b) at how many places the scheme has been tried and with what result; and

(c) The total expenditure incurred on the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 92].

Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute in Calcutta

1632. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new apparatus to gauge the quality of mica, micanite and other laminated sheets has been developed by the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute in Calcutta; and

(b) (b) is so, its commercial potentialities?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Stained and|or spotted mica, usually rejected by visual tests, may be found to be good in electrical quality with the apparatus and thus made utilisable. Similarly, mica passing visual tests may be found electrically defective and will be rejected.

Research Scholars

1633. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) up to what time the records of the Home Ministry are open to the research scholars;

(b) whether it is fact that the research scholars are not allowed to examine all the records regarding the national terrorist movements; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Upto the year 1920.

(b) Yes.

(c) These records are regarded as confidential and their disclosure may not always be in the public interest.

Noonmati Refinery

1634. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the Noonmati Oil Refinery in a meeting held in the middle of September demanded re-employment of the workers retrenched from the construction of the refinery, provision of civil amenities for the workers and their families and payment of compensation for land acquired for the railway marshalling yard; and

(b) if so, what action has since been taken by Government on these demands?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir, but the question of payment of compensation was not raised in the meeting, nor does it concern the Indian Refineries Limited.

(b) Steps are being taken to assist the workers, to be retrenched in securing alternative employment at the Barauni Refinery Project or elsewhere as far as possible. Medical and water facilities have been provided to all the employees and their families. Arrangements for the accommodation of about 100 key personnel have so far been made.

Oil Technicians

1635. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the availability and shortfall of oil technicians in India;

(b) the number of foreign oil technicians employed in the country at present; and

(c) the scheme for having more Indian oil technicians during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) While geological and geophysical personnel are available, there is shortage on the Drilling-Engineering and Refining side.

(b) About 200 in the Public Sector undertakings.

(c) Arrangements have been made for the training of Indian technicians both in India and abroad to gradually replace the foreign personnel.

School Mid-day Meal Programme

1636. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of assistance India gets from the U.S.A. for school mid-day meal programme;

(b) whether it is a fact that CARE (Cooperative for American Relted Every-where) promised supply to the children are misused by sale in open market on a commercial basis;

(c) if so, what steps are taken by Government to prevent such sales; and

(d) whether any report has been received by Government as to the misuse of milk powder and butter received from America for the use of poor children?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No assistance is received from the Government of U.S.A. for the programme of Mid-day Meals for School Children.

(b) and (d). No complaints have been received about the misuse of milk powder and other commodities received under an agreement with CARE.

(c) Does not arise.

Education in Electronics and Electrical Communication Engineering

1637. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Assessment for Technical and Professional

Qualifications in regard to the types of courses offered at present in the field of electronics and electrical communication engineering by different institutions in the country has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Board; and

(c) the decisions Government have taken thereon?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Prof. Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Board has recommended that the posts in the fields of Electronics & Electrical Communication engineering in various government departments and other organisations should be grouped under three categories and appropriate qualifications prescribed for them as indicated below:

(i) Posts for which an engineering qualification is necessary: For these posts a Degree in Electrical Communication Engineering or equivalent qualification should be recognised.

(ii) Posts which require scientific personnel with an engineering background: For these posts, M.Sc. (Tech.) in Electronics or equivalent qualification should be recognised.

(iii) Other Posts: For these posts either a Degree in Electrical Communication Engineering or M.Sc. (Tech.) in Electronics or equivalent qualification should be recognised.

(c) The recommendations have been forwarded to all government departments and other organisations for implementation.

Oil Projects in Gujarat

1638. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Government have sent in representations for the local people of the Gujerati Oil-bearing areas with regard to the employment of labourers and technicians in the oil projects in the State;

(b) if so, what are their grievances; and

(c) what is the Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Government of Gujerat have forwarded to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission one representation from certain residents of Cambay Taluka who are already dispossessed persons due to land acquisition, which relates to giving them alternative employment and an opportunity to run alternative business.

(b) These persons want extension of facilities to run business in the O.N.G. Commission colony at Cambay and employment as labourers etc. in the Cambay Project.

(c) The Commission has been giving preference to the employment of local people if found otherwise suitable.

Sale of Country Liquor in Delhi

1639. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of country liquor has increased in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to decrease the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. The sale of country liquor during the first six months of the current financial year has shown a decline, as compared to the corresponding period of the last year.

(b) Does not arise.

Sainik School in Mysore

1640. Shri Agadi:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore have proposed to start a Sainik School at Kittur Fort in Belgaum District of Mysore State, to perpetuate the memory of the Heroine of Freedom Struggle in Karnatak, Rani Chennamma; and

(b) what is the nature of the decision of Government?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No such proposal has so far been received from the Government of Mysore.

(b) Does not arise.

Law on Marine Insurance

1641. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Law Commission on the need or otherwise of a statute on marine insurance;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Commission has come to the view that a separate law is necessary; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken by Government in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Report is under print and the matter will be taken up for consideration by the Ministry of Finance as soon as copies of the Report are laid on the Table of the House.

Law for Registration of Births and Deaths

1642. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1158 on the 4th September, 1961 and state the progress made for the enactment of Central Law on the registration of Births and Deaths?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): As stated in reply to question 1158, the recommendation is being examined in consultation with the State Governments. It is not possible to indicate any definite progress till the views of the State Governments have been obtained, collected and discussed further, if necessary. The process of consultation with the State Governments and the formulation of the concrete details by the Central Government is likely to take time.

Aerodrome at Pathankot

1643. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: / Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new aerodrome is under construction at Pathankot;

(b) if so, what is the cost of the scheme; and

(c) what is the progress made in the implementation of the scheme so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). The existing airfield is being reconditioned to render it adequately serviceable. It is not in the public interest to furnish details in this regard.

Adult Education

1644 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive programme of adult education has been prepared for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are the details of the programmes; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on the scheme and how this will be shared between the Centre and the States?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1645. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to appoint a high power Commission to assess the progress made by Scheduled Castes under the First and Second Five Year Plans; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New System of Voting

1646. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has finally planned the details of the procedure of voting under new system for 1962 General Elections:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has made Polling Station at Government rest houses and Government buildings specially known as Choras and Chavries in Gujarat and Maharashtra respectively; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An extract from the Election Commission's letter dated the 4th October 1961, addressed to the Chief Electoral Officers of all States (except Jammu and Kashmir), detailing the procedure for voting at the forthcoming general elections, is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 93].

(c) Polling stations are normally located in school buildings and other public buildings and it is only where no other suitable building is available in a particular area that a rest house or chawadi may have been selected for locating a polling station.

(d) As the total number of polling stations in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra will be about 30,000, the time and labour that is required in collecting the details of these polling stations will not be commensurate with the results that may be achieved.

Institutes of Natural Sciences

1647. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Institutes of Natural Sciences are to be set up in India with UNESCO Aid; and

(b) if so, how many and where?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Government have not received any information so far from UNESCO in this regard.

Delhi Police

1648. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi police are given warm uniforms for the winter; and

(b) if not, why not?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The following articles of winter uniforms are supplied to the lower and upper subordinates of the Delhi Police:

Head Constables and Constables:

(1) Great Coat.

(2) Cardigan jacket.

(3) Socks.

(4) Patties (half woollen).

(5) Hose-tops.

Asstt. Sub-Inspector, Sub-Inspector and Inspector:

(1) Great Coat.

(2) Stockings.

(3) Hose-tops.

(4) Patties (half woollen).

(5) Cardigan jacket (for upper-subordinates in the Delhi Armed Police only, as they have to take part in P.T.).

(6) Warm serge Tunic (for upper-subordinates employed on Pilot duty only).

Deputy Superintendents of Police and officers of the Indian Police Service are given uniform allowances according to the rules.

Ordnance Factory, Khamaria and Gun-carriage Factory, Jabalpur

1649. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the Ordnance Factory at Khamaria and the gun-carriage factory of Jabalpur are provided with quarters;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of workers who have not been allotted any quarters; and

(c) what steps have been taken to provide quarters to them?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) About 70% of the workers of Ordnance Factory, Khamaria and Gun-carriage Factory, Jabalpur, have been provided with quarters.

(b) About 30%. This includes workers who do not require Government accommodation at all.

(c) According to present programme 1200 new quarters are to be constructed at Khamaria and 500 quarters at Jabalpur.

Collieries

1650. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that earnings of the collieries in India per ton on the produce have gone down as compared to the average earning in the year 1957;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons for this fall in earnings?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) It is not possible readily to make a proper assessment of the average earnings of collieries in India. The price of coal is controlled and is fixed from time to time after taking into consideration all relevant factors. Stowing assistance provided for the collieries and giving of subsidy to collieries handicapped by different working conditions give the necessary compensation. Taking an over-all view, if collieries are run with reasonable efficiency, there is no reason why their earnings should not be satisfactory.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Vice-Chancellors' Conference

1651. { Shri Tangamani: / Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take suitable steps to implement decisions of Vice-Chancellors' Conference held in Delhi on the 29th October, 1961; and

(b) if so, nature of steps taken?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The proceedings of the Conference of Vice-Chancellors held in October 1961 have not yet been finalised. The conclusions and recommendations of the Conference will be forwarded to the

Vice-Chancellors and other participants of the Conference for implementation.

Report of Third Finance Commission

1652. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Finance Commission has submitted its report; and

(b) if not, the date by which the report is expected?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) By the middle of December, 1961.

शिवाजी और महाराणा प्रताप की मूर्तियां

१६५३. **श्री बलराज मधोक :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विजय चौक में छत्रपति शिवाजी और महाराणा प्रताप की प्रतिमायें लगाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) व्यक्तियों या संस्थाओं द्वारा दिये गये दिल्ली में प्रतिमायें लगाने के उन प्रस्तावों पर जिनके लिए अपेक्षित धन का वचन दिया जाता है, परामर्शदात्री समिति जांच करती है जिसको स्थान की उपयुक्तता तथा दूसरे सम्बन्धित बातों पर विचार करना होता है।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय

१६५४. **श्री बलराज मधोक :**
श्री अरविन्द घोषाल :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) **क्या** अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के उप-कुलपति द्वारा अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में हुए दंगों की जांच के लिये नियुक्त की गई कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार के पास आ गयी है; और

(ख) इस रिपोर्ट पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Seizure of Contraband Gold at Bombay

1655. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contraband gold valued at Rs. 75,000 was seized by Bombay customs from a ship in the Victoria Docks on 2nd November, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). **A ship** *M.S. Dwarka* arrived at Victoria Docks, Bombay, from Persian gulf ports. On the 2nd November, 1961, the Bombay Customs officials recovered from the ship four cotton cloth bags which were tied with a length of signal halyards. These bags were found to contain 60 bars of gold (6998 grams), with foreign markings. On the 3rd November, 1961, search was continued and another cotton bag containing 12 gold chains weighing

72 tolas (839 grams) and two watches were recovered. On the same day a cotton belt containing 30 bars of gold (3499 grams) was recovered from another part of the ship. On the 4th November, 1961, a member of the crew of the ship was apprehended and he ejected 2 bars of gold (223 grams) from his body. Subsequently, a Customs official posted on guard duty noticed another unidentified member of the crew dropping a bundle on the top of the railing of the ladder of the ship. On examination the bundle was found to contain 10 bars of gold (1166 grams).

The total quantity of gold recovered and seized was about 12,735 grams, valued at Rs. 1,55,970 approximately.

Decrease in land owning Tribes in Tripura

1656. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Tribal peasants in Tripura, who themselves are land owners has been decreasing in the last 10 years; and

(b) if so, the reason for such decrease?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Pension Cases in Tripura

1657. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of pension cases are yet to be finalised in Tripura; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons that are causing delay in finalising the cases and what is the number that is to be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes

(b) There are 118 pension cases pending finalisation with the Administration. More than half the cases are pending on account of the non-availability of pre-integration records. In these cases collateral evidence is being collected and other steps are being taken to verify the qualifying service of the retired Government servants. In some doubtful cases, emoluments drawn by the incumbents have also to be verified. Delay has also occurred on account of the belated receipt of applications for pension.

Eviction of Cultivators in Kamalpur

1658. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Tripura, especially in Kamalpur, eviction notices have been served on many persons who have been residing in those lands and who have been cultivating those lands for more than a decade; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any Plan to rehabilitate them properly or whether Government propose to give them settlement in the lands from where they are going to be evicted, if those persons are ready to abide by the terms and conditions of such settlement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) There is a large number of cases of unauthorised occupation of Government lands in Tripura, the extent of which is still under verification. In cases where unauthorised occupation has been established proceedings under section 15 of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960, have been initiated. The number of cases in Kamalpur Sub-division where proceedings have been initiated is 1967.

(b) The Administration propose to settle Government land in possession of unauthorised occupants in accordance with the principles approved by the Home Minister's Advisory Com-

mittee for Tripura for the purpose and the cases referred to in (a) will be dealt with accordingly.

सड़कों आदि के नाम

१६५९. **श्री बलराज मधोक** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद किन-किन नेताओं के नाम पर दिल्ली संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र में सडकों, स्थानों एवं संस्थाओं आदि के नाम रखे गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनकी सूची तैयार की गई है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार भविष्य में इस पर विचार करेगी ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का उन सड़कों आदि के नाम बदलने का विचार है जिन के नाम अब भी विदेशियों के नाम पर हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग) तक. १५ अगस्त, १९४७ के पश्चात् जिन नेताओं के नाम पर दिल्ली की सड़कों, स्थानों, संस्थाओं आदि के नाम रखे गये हैं उनकी सूची जो सरकार के पास प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार तैयार की गई है, सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ९४]

(घ) दिल्ली संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र में सड़कों के नाम को रखना संबद्ध स्थानीय निकायों जैसे दिल्ली नगर-निगम, नई दिल्ली नगर-पालिका और दिल्ली केन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड का कार्य है। स्थानों और संस्थाओं के नाम रखने का उत्तरदायित्व उन अधिकारियों का है जो इनके स्वामी हैं, सरकार का नहीं।

हिन्द महासागर में अनुसंधान

१६६०. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्द महासागर में वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान करने के लिये ४० जहाजों का बेड़ा छः वर्षीय योजना के अधीन कार्य करेगा, जिसमें १५ करोड़ डालर खर्च होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत भी इसमें सहयोग दे रहा है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) वर्तमान सूचना के अनुसार करीब २७ जहाज, १९६२ से १९६४ तक, लेकिन अनुमानित खर्चे का पता नहीं है।

(ख) जी, हां।

Law and Order Situation in Manipur

1661. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the law and order situation in the Centrally administered territory of Manipur has been recently reviewed;

(b) if so, what is the result of the review; and

(c) what decision, if any, has been taken by Government to tackle the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The law and order situation in Manipur is under constant review and the situation has appreciably improved during the last three months. While the situation is entirely normal in the valley of Manipur where two-third of the total population lives, the sub-divisions of Tamenglong and Ukhrul and the Maomaram Circle of the Mao sub-division in the Hill areas, have been declared as disturbed areas under the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958. Due to the operations undertaken by the security forces, the situation in these areas has since been brought under control.

Power Generatng Unit

1662. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Israel National and Physical Laboratory displayed in Rome during the recent U.N. Conference on New Sources of Energy a new 'pocket' solar-powered generating unit which is capable of producing from 2 to 10 kilowatts at an estimated cost of five U.S. cents per k.w.h.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India is going to benefit from this Israeli invention;

(d) whether a similar invention was made by an Indian also; and

(e) if so, its details?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, On experimental solar-powered turbine operated by a chemical fluid in a sealed system with six large cylindrical inflated plastic mirrors about 12 meters long and 1½ meters in diameter for collecting solar energy was exhibited. It is too early to say if it will prove successful, as a 5 H.P. unit is estimated to cost about Rs. 20,000 to 25,000 and the invention needs further development.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Only a simple 1/10 H.P. hot air engine working on concentrated sun-shine was worked experimentally at the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, and was found to be of low efficiency.

Midd-day Meals for Schools

1663. { **Shri Kalika Singh:** / **Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Queston No. 2037 on the 22nd August, 1961 and state:

(a) what further information has been received from different States and Union territories regarding provision of Mid-day meals for school children;

(b) the contents of the mid-day meals in different States;

(c) reason why the Union Government does not come out with matching grants for the sake of uniform policy in the matter of children in schools; and

(d) whether Uttar Pradesh State has proposed any scheme for providing mid-day meals to school children?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Government of West Bengal, from whom the information was awaited, has reported that a sum of Rs. 11.50 lakhs has been provided for school meals, in backward areas in the third plan.

(b) The information has been called for from the State Governments and Union Territories and, on receipt, will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Mid-day meals for School Children is one of the schemes which falls within the State Sector of the plan. Assistance to State Governments is being given by the Government of India for all schemes included in the State Plans.

(d) No, Sir.

Population Growth

1664. { **Shri Kalika Singh:** / **Shri Radha Mohan Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rates of population between the census of 1951 and 1961 in all the border States and Union territories touching West and East Pakistan;

(b) the average growth rate of population in India during the decade in areas other than the aforesaid border areas where the growth rate is above normal and how does that ave-

rage growth rate compare with those in border States separately where growth rates are high;

(c) whether the Ministry is now in possession of full facts explaining the abnormal growth rate in certain States and areas;

(d) if so, whether the Minister will lay a detailed statement in that respect; and

(e) the methods adopted by the Ministry to investigate the facts of growth rate in those areas?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The information is contained in Union Tables I and II in the brochure '1961 Census: Provisional Population Totals' copies of which have been supplied to Members of Parliament. The relevant growth rates are reproduced below:—

1951-61 *Growth rates of population in States & Union Territories bordering on*

(i) *West Pakistan.*—1. Jammu & Kashmir: to be estimated as no census was taken in 1951. Average for 1951—61 on the basis of 1941—61 is 9.73.

2. Punjab 25.80.

3. Rajasthan 26.14, 4. Gujarat 26.80.

(ii) *East Pakistan.*—1 Assam 34.30, 2. Tripura 78.63, 3. Bihar 19.78 4. West Bengal 32.94.

The average growth rate for India during 1951-61 having been 21.49, that of Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar is below the average.

(b) As will be found in Union Table II, the growth rates in most States of India during 1951—61 were 'above normal', if by 'normal' is meant a figure which fits the trend line of the growth rates of 1901—51. The average of growth rate for 1951—61 for the States mentioned above taken together is 26.06, while that for the rest of India taken together, that is, non-border India, is 19.02.

(c) and (d). No. The census tabulations are still under way. The full explanations for regional and exceptional growth will not be available until the tables relating to age, sex, marital status, migration, occupation, industry, religion, language, literacy and nationality are available.

(e) The demographic analysis of the census will be supported by examination of special surveys on growth rates conducted by the Registrar General and other agencies. All the standard methods of demographic analysis will be applied. In addition local administrative knowledge collected from officials and men in public life 'on the spot' will be brought to bear on the statistics.

Medium of Instruction

1665. **Shri Kalika Singh:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 828 on the 22nd August, 1961 and state:

(a) the actual steps taken to implement the scheme of introducing the official language Hindi in various Universities;

(b) steps taken by the Universities themselves and the Ministry to develop Hindi and its vocabulary in the matter of scientific and technical terminology;

(c) steps taken to bring out or encourage standard publications of works in Hindi for teaching in Universities; and

(d) the manner in which the different Universities have agreed to implement the policy decision of the Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Srimali): (a) to (d). The statement made at the Chief Ministers' Conference dated August 10, 11 and 12, 1961, was brought to the notice of Vice-Chancellors at the Vice-Chancellors' Conference held on 28th and 20th October, 1961.

A Standing Commission for scientific and technical terminology has been established to review, coordinate and evolve terminology in scientific and technical subjects. A glossary of terms so far evolved is being printed. The Ministry of Education have taken up a project to prepare and translate into Hindi and regional languages, standard works in foreign languages and Indian languages other than Hindi, at University level.

Apex Co-operative Banks

1666. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designations of Apex- Co-operative Banks in different States;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are more than one Apex Co-operative Bank in some States;

(c) whether inspection of co-operative Banks of States by the Reserve Bank of India has revealed duplicity and other defects in some States;

(d) the nature and different types of State Co-operative Banks in different States causing obstruction in financing district co-operative and other banks;

(e) whether Reserve Bank favours the policy of establishing one apex co-operative bank in each State; and

(f) the volume of finances advanced to State Co-operative Banks, State-wise, for financing seasonal agricultural operations and marketing during the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement indicating the names of the cooperative banks, and the designations of the officials in charge of the institutions is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 95].

(b) There are two Apex-cooperative Banks in Andhra Pradesh and the question of amalgamating them is under consideration. There is now only one State Cooperative bank in each of the other States.

(c) The inspection reports of the Reserve Bank of India are treated as confidential documents, and it will not, therefore, be possible to indicate the position in relation to each or any of the banks. It is understood however, that the irregularities which are noticed are brought to the notice of the banks concerned.

(d) There is no reason to believe that the institutional structure in the States has led to any difficulty in providing financial assistance to the cooperative societies at various levels.

(e) Yes.

(f) A statement containing the necessary information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 96].

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में संस्कृत की अध्यापिकाएं

१६६७. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में ऐसे अनेक लड़कियों के स्कूल हैं जहां ११वीं श्रेणी को संस्कृत पढ़ाने वाली ऐसी अध्यापिकायें हिन्दी में एम० ए० हैं पर संस्कृत में या तो बी० ए० तक पढ़ी हैं अथवा जिन्होंने प्रभाकर आदि परीक्षाओं में केवल ऐच्छिक रूप से संस्कृत पढ़ी है ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मैट्रिक-प्रभाकर अथवा बी० ए०-प्रभाकर आदि को बी० ए० बी० टी० का ग्रेड मिल जाता है पर एम० ए०-प्रभाकर अथवा एम० ए० शास्त्री को एम० ए० बी० टी० का ग्रेड प्रायः नहीं दिया जाता ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन से इस सम्बन्ध में पूछताछ की जा रही है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

Retrenched Employees of Ministry of Rehabilitation

1668. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that previous service put in by the retrenched employees of the Ministry of Rehabilitation has been taken into account while fixing their pay in the new Ministries in which they have been absorbed except in the case of those who have been absorbed in the Ministry of Defence;

(b) if so, what is the justification for this discrimination; and

(c) whether Government will take early steps to remove this anomaly?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c) The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as available.

Women Police in Delhi

1669. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of women police in Delhi;

(b) whether any distinction is made between the male and female police in respect of duties allotted and terms of service;

(c) whether it is a fact that women police constables are forced to do parade even during their monthly days and are put on duty in singles at night in different police stations;

(d) whether it is also a fact that women police personnel have been complaining against this treatment;

(e) if so, what steps have been taken to redress their grievances; and

(f) whether any arrangements are made to bring the women police constables to their place of duty and send them back to their homes at odd hours?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 95.

(b) The terms and conditions of service are the same but women police are generally assigned duties in connection with matters relating to women and children.

(c) No.

(d) No such complaint has been received.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) When women police are called for duty at odd hours, they are provided with Government transport and an escort of an upper subordinate.

State Departments

1670. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States of India where the Secretaries to the Government and the Heads of the Departments for the following subjects are both drawn from the I.A.S. or the Provincial Civil Service Cadre:

1. Education
2. Industries and Commerce
3. Co-operatives
4. Agriculture
5. Labour
6. Excise and Taxation;

(b) if both the posts are held by I.A.S. or Provincial Civil Service Administrators, whether Government have been treating these Departments as non-technical Departments; and

(c) if so, which Departments are the technical ones?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Political Sufferers

1671. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why many political sufferers have been refused pension and other help;

(b) how many hold pensions in West Bengal;

(c) how many applicants from this State have been refused the pensions;

(d) what is the amount allocated for the purpose by the Central Government to the State and if there has been any demand for its increase; and

(e) whether there has been a demand to review the cases of pension holders?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Responsibility of providing relief to political sufferers is primarily that of the State Governments, who have formulated their own schemes for purposes like grant of pensions, cash grants, land assignments, rehabilitation loans, etc. The Government of India have no scheme for granting pension to political sufferers. However, in individual cases of hardship, non-recurring cash grants are given from the funds placed at the disposal of the Home Minister as his Discretionary Grant.

(b) and (c). As stated in reply to part (a), grant of pensions to political sufferers in West Bengal is that direct responsibility of the State Government. Information regarding the number of political sufferers who are in receipt of pension from the State Government and the number of applicants who have been refused pensions by the State Government is not readily available.

(d) Pensions are granted to political sufferers by the State Governments entirely from their own funds and no allocation is made by the Central Government for this purpose.

(e) Government have no information.

Ex-Servicemen for Industries

1672. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence to pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 350 on the 9th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered all the recommendations of the study group regarding utilisation of the talent and experience of ex-Servicemen in various industries; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The recommendations made by the Sub-Committee of the Study Group are still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Location of Polling Booths

1673. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the polling booths are located;

(b) on what basis they are changed from one place to another; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to consult the contesting candidates for the location of booths as well as their shifting?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) While setting up a polling station, the following principles are generally followed:—

(i) not more than 1,000 voters are normally assigned to any polling station;

(ii) in an urban area, not more than four polling stations and in rural areas, not more than two polling stations are located in the same building in order to avoid over-crowding and confusion and to facilitate the maintenance of order;

(iii) where absolutely necessary, separate polling stations for men and women are provided;

(iv) a voter is not ordinarily required to walk a long distance to reach his polling station;

(v) no polling station is located in a place of religious worship. As far as possible, polling stations are located in schools and Government buildings, rest houses, inspection bungalows, etc. Where such buildings are not available private buildings are requisitioned; otherwise temporary structures are erected; and

(vi) no polling station is located in any building belonging to any candidate or any of his sympathisers or any prominent or active member of any of the political parties.

(b) The lists of polling stations have to be published in draft, inviting objections and suggestions from the public, and thereafter to be discussed with party representatives and legislators before finalisation. Changes are made in the final lists only when they are found to be absolutely necessary and in the public interest.

(c) No, Sir.

Retention Price of Steel

1674. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the steel retention prices;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether this increase has affected the subsidised steel supplies to selected export industries; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) Steel retention prices have been increased from time to time. The average retention price of steel was approximately Rs. 474.59 per ton for the five year period ending 31-3-1960. A provisional steel retention price of approx. Rs. 520 per ton has been fixed for the period from 1-4-1960 to 31-3-1962 pending receipt of the report of the Tariff Commission.

(c) and (d) There has been no increase in the prices of steel for exporting industries.

Winter Allowances to Teachers of Aided Schools of Manipur

1675. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hill and winter allowances are being offered for the aided school teachers in the hills of Manipur; and

(b) if so, when these allowances were granted to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Extra Assistant Commissioners of Manipur

1676. Shri L. Achew Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission has raised serious objections to the direct recruitment of two Extra Assistant Commissioners by the Manipur Administration in violation of clear instructions of the Union Public Service Commission; and

(b) if so, action taken by the Government of India in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) In September, 1960 two posts of Extra Assistant Commissioners were created and as the administration needed these appointments urgently they recruited the officers in anticipation of Union Public Service Commission's approval. The Union Public Service Commission pointed out that even interim short-term recruitment through open advertisement need reference to them. The Administration have accordingly placed a formal requisition with the Commission for regular recruitment to these posts.

Scheduled Tribes Commission

1677. Shri K. U. Parmar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Commission could not complete the work in time for want of money with the result that the time was extend twice; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Up to the 31st October, 1961 an expenditure of Rs. 5,25,386 was incurred on the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission. It is anticipated that a further expenditure of Rs. 76,500 will be incurred till the Office of the Commission is wound up.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

"Accident by a Car Carrying Contraband Goods"

1678. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2412 on the 25th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the names of the owner of the car and of the occupants;

(b) whether the adjudication in accordance with the customs law is over; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The owner of the car is Shri Lekh Raj Gupta, Son of Shri Kanshi Ram. The driver of the car was Shri Onkar Nath alias "Kari". The other occupant of the car was Shri Bawa Singh, Son of Sadar Bhan Singh Jat of Village Chak-Allah-Bux.

(b) No, Sir. Show Cause memos have, however, been issued to the three persons mentioned above.

(c) Does not arise.

Regional Office of Deputy Collector, Central Excise and Land Customs

1679. Shri Barman: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) since when the regional office of Deputy Collector, Central Excise and Land Customs has been established at Jalpaiguri in North Bengal;

(b) since then how many times examinations had been held for recruitment for non-gazetted cadres, giving the number of examinees on each occasion;

(c) how many examinees on each occasion had been finally appointed in vacancies or in newly created posts;

(d) who is the appointing authority; and

(e) how many of successful examinees belong to scheduled castes and tribes?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The regional office of the Deputy Collector Central Excise and Land Customs at Jalpaiguri, was started from 1st April, 1960.

(b) Five tests for recruitment of non-gazetted staff were held, viz., in August and December, 1960, and September, October and November, 1961. The number of examinees in these tests was 54, 83, 64, 48 and 136, respectively.

(c) 12, 11 and 5 candidates were finally appointed on the basis of recruitment tests held in August, and December, 1960 and September, 1961, respectively. The results of the recruitment tests held in October and November 1961 have not yet been finalised, and therefore no appointments have yet been made.

(d) The Headquarters Assistant Collector of Central Excise, West Bengal, Calcutta, is the appointing authority.

(e) Scheduled Castes 3

Scheduled Tribes .... Nil

The aboe figures do not include the results of the tests held in October and

Novmeber 1961 which are not yet available.

Indian Abroad

1680. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of citizens of India having voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State as have been determined by the Government of India under Section 9(2) of the Citizenship Act;

(b) in how many of the above cases did the persons concerned deny that they had voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State;

(c) in how many of the above cases did the persons concerned contend that they had acted under duress or mistake; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in a number of such cases the Andhra, Gujarat and Allahabad High Courts have held Government's action to be unjustified?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 114.

(b) All cases.

(c) All except four.

(d) Action taken by the Central Government has not been questioned by any of the High Courts. Only in one case the Alahabad High Court ignored the order made by the Central Government determining the citizenship of an individual under section 9(2) of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Recognition of Union and Associations

1681. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Home Ministry's instructions regarding restoration of recognition of those Unions and Associations which lost recognition as a result of participation in general strike of July, 1960 have not yet been implemented in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General:

(b) whether recognition of those associations under various Accountant Generals has not yet been restored;

(c) if so, the reason for the same; and

(d) steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Recogniton has already been restored in the case of sixteen Associations/ Unions of the employees of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. Three more cases are under consideration.

(c) In eight cases recognition has not been restored because the conditions laid down in the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959 are still to be fulfilled by the Associations/Unions concerned.

(d) The question does not arise.

Stenographers

1682. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stenographers and steno-typists working in various offices of the Central Government in New Delhi/Delhi:

(b) whether he is aware of the fact that there is an acute shortage of stenographers in our country; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to spread the twin art of stenography in other parts of the country, more especially where there is a great demand for stenographers and typists?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs are concerned with the apointment of stenographers under the Central Sec-

retariat Stenographers' Service Scheme. There are 1859 such stenographers. The number of clerks working as steno-typists in the offices covered by the Schem is 473.

(b) No such shortage has been observed.

(c) Does not arise.

Ex-Servicemen

1683. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen employed in the Government of India in different categories of posts;

(b) whether any additional benefit has been given to them on account of their military services; and

(c) if not, why?

The Minister of state in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The required information, is being collected.

(b) and (c) Ex-servicemen whose military service qualifies as war service are allowed to count their war service for purposes of pay, seniority and pension to the extent and subject to the conditions prescribed in the relevant orders, copies of which were laid on the Table of the House on the 15th March 1961 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1775.

Attached and Subordinate Offices

1684. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the difference between an attached and Subordinate Office of the Government of India;

(b) whether all the concessions regarding age etc. for the examinations conducted by U.P.S.C. are being given to employees of Subordinate Offices; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The difference between an attached and a subordinate office of the Government of India is explained in para 7 of the Introduction to the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure, an extract of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 97.] The Commission of Inquiry on Emoluments and Conditions of Service of Central Government Employees, in its report submitted in August 1959, recommended that a functional basis should be adopted in classifying attached and subordinate offices:—

> (i) Offices which are closely and directly associated with the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in the shaping of policies by furnishing essential technical data and advice, and providing executive directions to the Department etc., which are responsible for implementing the policies or decisions of the Government, should be regarded as Attached Offices; and
>
> (ii) Departments or offices which are responsible mainly for the execution of policies and programmes of the Government should be regarded as Subordinate Offices.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation.

(b) and (c). Examinations for recruitment to services and posts are conducted by the U.P.S.C. in accordance with recruitment rules framed for such services and posts, under article 309 of the Constitution. Such recruitment rules are also formulated in consultation with the U.P.S.C. While framing such rules the extent to which relaxation in age should be provided to persons already in service, is given due consideration. Information regarding whether such concessions are available to the employees of any subordinate office can be furnished, if required, in regard to any specified service or category of posts.

Leave Rules of Government Servants

1685. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules which prohibit Government servants to prefix or suffix holidays with leave on medical certificates;

(b) if so, what are those rules;

(c) how the period of holidays after expiry of such leave and before the date on which the Government servants are declared fit is treated; and

(d) whether such period is treated as leave?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) No. It is permissible to prefix or affix holidays to leave on medical certificate provided that conditions laid down in Supplementary Rule 209, copy of which is placed on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix II, annexure 98], are fulfilled.

(c) and (d). A period of holidays prefixed or affixed to leave is treated as duty under Supplementary Rule 211, copy of which is place on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure 98]. If a Government servant, who has been permitted to affix holidays to his leave, is actually declared fit with effect from a date after the expiry of such holidays, the period of holidays is treated as leave.

Delhi Schools

1686. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in many Government Schools in Delhi there is acute shortage of teachers and many sections have been bifurcated or trifurcated with the result that students suffer in their studies; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Clerks in the Education Ministry

1687. Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Accounts Clerks of five or more than five years standing in the Education Ministry;

(b) whether 80 per cent of them have been made permanent as recommended by the Second Pay Commission; and

(c) if not, what Government propose to do in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) There are no posts of Accounts Clerks, sanctioned on a regular basis, which have been in existence for more than five years. But eleven persons have been holding posts of Accounts Clerks, for more than 5 years, sanctioned from time to time for specific assignments and these posts are not likely to continue on a regular basis.

(b) Does not arise as the 80 per cent formula applies only to regular posts.

(c) After posts sanctioned for regular work in the Ministry have been in existence for 3 years, the question of their conversion into permanent ones will be examined.

Class IV Employees of Survey of India

1688. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Ministry by an office memorandum dated the 29th August, 1960 had desired that a review be made in the cases of claims for grant of uniforms to the additional categories of staff in Survey of India, Dehra Dun; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard for the Class IV employees of Survey of India?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cases of the different categories of Class IV employees of the Survey of India are accordingly under review now.

Coal and Coke

1689. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India (Railway Board) Ministry of Railways have increased the railway freight from June/July, 1961 by about Rs. 90 per wagon of coal and coke whereas the Delhi Administration has increased only by about Rs. 60 and that too from September, 1961;

(b) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration had reached an agreement with the procuring agencies that they should not charge any middlemen's commission and these orders were to be enforced from August, 1961 but the procuring agencies violated the agreed order and are charging as heretofore; and

(c) whether it is a fact that retailers are being penalised unnecessarily by Rs. 30 per wagon due to the failure of the Department in implementing their order?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) From 1st July 1961, railway freight on coal and coke has increased from Rs. 20.12 per tone to Rs. 23.74 per tonne. This works out to about Rs. 72 per wagon of 20 tonnes.

Delhi Administration took this increase as also other factors into consideration and revised the rates for sale of coke and coal with effect from 1st September 1961 as per statement given below:

Statement

Specification of the articles	Maximum wholesale price per quintal (100 kg)	Maximum retail sale price per quintal (100 kg) of coal and coke screened through not less than ½" Mesh
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Soft Coke	6·40	7·60
2. Steam Coal (Selected B).	5·65	6·75
3. Steam Coal (Grade I & II)	5·35	6·55
4. Steam Coal (Grade III A)	5·25	6·45
5. Steam Coal (Grade III)	5·10	6·30
6. Steam Coal (Rajhara)	5·25	6·45
7. Hard Coke (Grade I)	8·30	9·50
8. Hard Coke (Grade II)	7·75	8·85
9. Hard Coke (Rejection)	6·40	7·60

(b) There was no such order or written agreement.

(c) Does not arise.

Coal and Coke in Delhi

1690. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration has fixed a ceiling at four wagons as the monthly quota, both coal and coke inclusive, to encourage socialistic pattern and the Chief Commissioner has reduced the quotas of those retailers who were getting more than 4 wagons per month under heading of *ad hoc* or otherwise in 1956; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there have been instances of violation of the orders of the Chief Commissioner and quotas of one or more dealers

have been increased under one pretext or the other?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) In accordance with the recommendations of the Coal Advisory Committee the maximum quota fixed for a retailer is four wagons per month.

(b) In one case the quota was found to be 4-2|3 wagons per month. It has now been reduced to 4 wagons. Quotas of other dealers have not been increased beyond four wagons per month.

Coal and Coke in Delhi

1691. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the monthly quota of (i) soft coke; (ii) steam coal; (iii) hard coke; (iv) rajhara coal before the commencement of the Block Rake Scheme i.e., 1957-58 in Delhi;

(b) what were the figures in January 1961 in respect of the above;

(c) how many wagons of coal and coke were allotted to the procuring agencies to procure during the months of February to November, 1961;

(d) how many rakes moved during the months of October, November, December, 1960 and January, 1961 respectively against sanctions of *ad-hoc* basis; and

(e) how many wagons moved against sanctions during the months of October 1960 to January 1961 besides block rake in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Sofe coke (including Rajhara coal for which there was no separate quota): 1000 wagons p.m.

Steam coal: 100 wagons P.M.

Hard Coke: 50 wagons P.M.

(b) same as above.

(c) 1500 wagons per month.

(d) & (e)

	(Movement in wagons)	
	Regular	Ad hoc
Oct. 60 . . .	833	656
Nov. 60 . . .	595	664
Dec. 60 . . .	462	1042
Jan. 61 . . .	1051	542

(The above movement was partly in block rakes and partly in separate wagons).

Coke and Coal

1692. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the procuring agencies dropped bulk quantities of soft coke wagons (item of public consumption) from the quota of coke and coal which was supposed to move for Delhi since February 1961 and if so, for what reasons;

(b) what was the procedure adopted by Civil Supplies Directorate to allot the surplus wagons which were over and above the quota fixed for the FRD's;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the surplus wagons of steam coal, hard coke and Rajhara coal were being sold in the black market with the knowledge of Civil Supplies officials under the pretext of Reserve Stock; and

(d) whether it is a fact that some of the dealers who were removed from the list of approved quota holders due to misloading of wagons signed agreements as presidents on behalf of the procuring agencies with Delhi Administration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Surplus wagons were kept as reserve stocks.

(c) No.

(d) one such person who signed the agreement as President on behalf

of procuring association in January 1961, was amongst those whose quotas as FRDs were cancelled in May/June 1961 for *misloading* done prior to January 1961.

Coal and Coke in Delhi

1693. **Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is af act that all the procuring agencies procured only 15 to 40 wagons of soft coke instead of 55 wagons per block rake in the months of August and September 1961 to create shortage of the commodity and shooting up of prices in the winter months in Delhi; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the open sale of coal|coke at the Mineral siding is being conducted with the knowledge of Civil Supplies Officer and Assistant Director?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No. The allotment and movemnt of wagons during Augst and September, 1961 is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II annexure No. 99].

Vigyan Mandirs in Andhra Pradesh

1694. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minster of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the number of Vigyan Mandirs to be opened in Andhra Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. Mono Mohon Das): This is to be decided in consultation with the State Government, who have not yet formulated a phased programme for the opening of Vignan Mindirs, as required by the Government of India.

Archaeological Monuments in Andhra

1695. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount (with break up) spent over the maintenance of various archaeological monuments in Andhra Pradesh during 1961-62; and

(b) the amount to be spent on such monuments during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Expenditure incurred upto October, 1961 is as follows:

Annual Repairs	Rs. 26,070
Special Repairs	Rs. 5,404

(b) Maintenance of monuments is not a plan item.

Grants to Andhra Universities

1696. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount of grant given or to be given to each University in Andhra Pradesh by the University Grants Commission during 1961-62?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The following grants have so far ben paid by the University Grants Commission to Universities in Andhra Pradesh during 1961-62:—

S. No.	Name of University	Amount of grant paid
		Rs.
1	Andhra . . .	9,50,535·10
2	Osmania . . .	10,13,251·25
3	Sri Venkateswara .	9,48,126·44

Further grants to be paid to the above universities up to the end of 1961-62 will depend upon the progress made by the universities in implementing development schemes approved by the Commission.

Age Concession for D. P. Candidates for I.A.S. Examinations

1697. Shri R. C. Majhi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to extend the existing age-limit concession in case of Displaced candidates for I. A. S. Examination beyond 1961; and

(b) if so, upto which year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Wireless Establishment on Ridge Road, Delhi

1698. Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Defence Wireless Establishment on the Ridge Road, Delhi, is extending its fencing so as to bring within it a part of the Village Dasghara;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the villagers have protested against this extension of fencing;

(c) what is the immediate reason for extending this fencing; and

(d) in view of availability of a lot of open, unbuilt land nearabout, why is the request of the villagers not to include a part of the village in the fenced area not conceded?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A representation has recently been received and is under examination.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Payment of Pension

1699. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received on behalf of the retired Government servants through their organisation headed by a former High Court Judge;

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter; and

(c) whether steps are taken for enhanced payment of pensions to those who might precede the Pay Commission period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the points raised in the representations have been carefully considered by Government. Their acceptance has been found to be impratical.

(c) No, Sir.

Blind Workers for T.C.A.B.

1700. { Shri Tangamani: / Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the blind workers are in employment for the last eight years or so in sheltered workshop, Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun; and

(b) if so, what are their terms and conditions of service?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A copy of the present rules is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-3444/61.].

T.C.A.B. and Braille Press Offices Dehra Dun

1701. { Shri S. M. Banerjee: / Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of Government to merge Training

Centre for the Adult Blind and Braille Press Offices at Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun into one; and

(b) if so when the proposal is going to come into force?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The question of setting up of a National Institute for the Blind at Dehra Dun consisting of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Central Braille Press, Model School for the Blind Children and the National Braille Library, is under consideration.

Foreign Nationals

1702. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals found indulging in undesirable activities during the period from August to November, 1961;

(b) the names of countries they belonged to; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Floods in Bihar

1703. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence was requested to render immediate assistance to the flood victims in Bihar in 1961 floods;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance offered; and

(c) the work done by the Army in Bihar flood affected areas?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 59,000 blankets from salvage stocks were released at concessional rates for supply to the flood afflicted persons. Tarpaulins were also offered but they did not fulfil the requirements of the State Government and were not accepted by them.

The State Government had asked for a helicopter and some engineer personnel. They were not immediately available. The State Government was able to make satisfactory alternative arrangements and subsequently withdrew their request about them.

Hindi Poet "Nirala"

1705. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monthly allowance sanctioned for Hindi Poet Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala' for the last few months was not paid to him; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The District Magistrate, Allahabad, was authorised to draw the allowance on behalf of Shri Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala' and pay to the latter or to the person taking care of him. He did not draw the allowance for the year 1961-62 as there was a sufficient carry over from the amount drawn in previous years.

Displaced Persons from Occupied Kashmir

1706. { Shri P. C. Borooah: / Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of refugees from the so-called Azad Kashmir have crossed or are trying

to cross the cease-fire line into India; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to tackle the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A number of persons from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir have been coming over acros the Cease-fire Line but the number involved cannot be said to constitute a formidable problem.

(b) Both the Government of India and the State Government are alive to the situation and have taken effective steps to check the influx of infiltrators.

Stores issued to A.I.C.C.

1707. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3755 on the September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether hire charges amounting to Rs. 10,343·56 nP. for stores issued to All India Congress Committee for its Session at Raipur have since been recoverd;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, the steps taken since then to recover the amount?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 4554 is still due and the matter is under correspondence between the Bhalai Steel Project authorities and the President Madhya Pradesh Congress Committee.

Stipends to Displaced Students in Engineering Institutions

1708. Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stipends are being given to displaced students getting education in different engineering institutions outside their won States by the respective State Governments;

(b) whether such stipends are no longer being given to displaced students from the Union Territory of Delhi;

(c) whether such students reading in Jodhpur Engineering College and elsewhere have made requests for stipends or loans to enable them to continue their studies; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Information is not available with the Ministry as the stipends are awarded direct by the State Government/Union Territories.

Kendriya Siksha Bibhag Sang

1709. { Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Education have declared an organisation named 'Kendriya Siksha Bibhag Sangh' of the workers and employees of Training Centre for the Adult Blind and Braille Press, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun illegal; and

(b) if so, what may be the reasons and under what Rules and Acts the above-named organisation has been declared illegal?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Kendriya Siksha Bibhag Sang has not been recognised so far as a Service Association, as it has not complied with the requirements of the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Association) **Rules, 1959.**

Arrest of the Manager of the Delhi Division of National Insurance Co.

1710. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Manager of the Delhi Division of the National Insurance Co. Ltd. has been arrested on the 2nd October, 1961 by the Parliament Police Station?

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that no charges have been framed against him; and

(c) whether it is a fact that pressure is being brought on him to get some insurance papers illegally from him?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The Manager of the New Delhi Branch of the National Insurance Co. Ltd. was arrested by the Delhi Police on the 2nd October, 1961 in connection with a case under Section 408/380/467-I.P.C. The case is still under investigations.

(c) No.

National Insurance Co. Ltd.

1711. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints and petitions regarding the affairs and working of the National Insurance Co. Ltd.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry is being made into the allegations made in the petitions;

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to verify the charges;

(e) whether it is a fact that the complaint has offered to substantiate all the allegations made therein; and

(f) if so, whether Government have asked for original documents from the complainant?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f). The complainant has been asked by the Controller of Insurance to whom the complaint had been made to substantiate, with documentary evidence in his possession, the various charges made by him. The material supplied will be examined to ascertain whether there is a *prima facie* case against the company.

Employees of Audit and Accounts Offices Punished in General Strike

1712. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the Central Audit and Accounts Department who have been either dismissed, demoted, compulsorily retired or otherwise punished due to their connection with general strike of last year; and

(b) whether their cases are being reconsidered after the recognition of their Union?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total number is 687. This includes 426 cases of censure and 23 cases of compulsory retirement, dismissal and removal from service.

(b) The restoration ofrecognition to Service Associations has nothing to do with the reconsideration of disciplinary cases. But the Comptroller and Auditor General *suo moto* has already conducted a review of such cases and reduced the penalties in 181 cases.

Manipur Naga Council

1713. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manipur Naga Council has submitted a memorandum to the Government of India for the merger of Naga Areas of Manipur with the newly constituted Naga Land and have threatened to boycott the coming Genral Election if their demand is not considerd;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has written to a

Member of Parliament in Manipur that there is no intention on the part of Government to change the boundaries of Manipur and Naga land; and

(c) steps taken by Government to counter the subversive activities of the Hostile Nagas in the Hills of Manipur in case of any emergency?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A memorandum has been received from the Manipur Naga Council suggesting the integration of Naga areas in Manipur with Nagaland. The Council also adopted a resolution in October last, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 100].

(b) Yes.

(c) Necessary steps are being taken to check the hostile activities of the Nagas in Manipur.

Coal and Coke in Delhi

1714. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few embassies and big hotels in Delhi are getting coal/coke quotas from the Civil Supplies Department against establishment permits;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of their contractors are misusing their permits and are taking double supplies aginst them one from the Deputy Coal Controller's Office against permits issued in 1960 validating from January 1961 to December, 1961 and the other against quotas cards issued from February, 1961 due to the revised policy of the Department, after cancelling the previous permits and are selling extra quota of steam coal in black market; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the fuel requirement of the hostels/embassies are very much reduced during summer months when the contractors have procured the maximum number of wagons besides wagons taken on their quota order?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes Yearly permits were granted to a few big hotels and embassies in October, 1960, for the year ending December, 1961, for direct supplies of steam coal and soft coke.

(b) and (c). No such cases of misuse of permits have come to the notice of the Delhi Administration.

Appointment of Attorney General Solicitor General and Assistant Solicitor General

1715. Shri S. N. Ramaul: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) on what terms and conditions the Attorney General, the Solicitor General and the Assistant Solicitor General have been appointed;

(b) for what period was the Attorney General appointed and was any term contemplated and how is it extended; and

(c) whether the Attorney General or the Solicitor General appears for private parties when Government cases are before any bench of the Supreme Court?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis) (a) A copy of the latest rules, namely. The Law Officers (Appointment & Conditions of Service) Rules, 1961, containing the terms and conditions of appointment of the Attorney General, the Solicitor General and the Additional Solicitor General is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 101].

(b) At the time of initial appointment of the Attorney General, his term of office was neither specified nor contemplated. His term will now expire on 31-12-1962.

(c) Yes However, according to the Rules of 1961 in the event of a conflict between a private brief and a brief of the Government of India in the Supreme Court. Law Officers are required to give preference to the brief of the Government of India.

12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

(i) Reported publication of incorrect Chinese maps in East Germany

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of three adjournment motions. Normally, I would not have brought them up here. There is no time; I cannot advise them to table short-notice questions or calling attention notices. Therefore I bring them up here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Short-notice Questions are never accepted by the Ministers.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): We sent an urgent one on elections.

Mr. Speaker: One of the adjournment motion reads thus:

> "The reported publication of Chinese maps recently on a large scale in East Germany that show Indian territories as within China as also Bhutan and Sikkim as independent States."

There is so much talk about recognising the East German Government as a separate Government and establishing an Embassy there. But they are including all our territory in China. What is the truth about it?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): China seems to fully implement the Mao Tse Tung dictum that politics is war without bloodshed. Here with the Chinese belligerence geared up against India and renewed Chinese aggression on our territory, there has been a wide-spread publicity campaign abroad against us. Last time the East German Government published a wrong Chinese map showing Indian territories within China. Then due to the intervention of this House and our Government through the Soviet Government that was discontinued. But now, again, these maps are being published on a large scale and distributed in the schools for the education of children.

Mr. Speaker: In our schools?

Shri Hem Barua: No; in the East German schools. Not only that; but also Bhutan and Sikkim were shown as independent countries about which there were questions in this House. Then we had to communicate to the Soviet Government our reactions This time Bhutan and Sikkim are also shown as independent territories again in these Chinese maps published in East Germany and they are used in schools. A compaign like that is going on abroad and it has been rather intensified with these renewed Chinese attacks on our territories. I want a clarification on this point.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The Prime Minister is away at Palam to receive some official guests. I apologise to the House for his absence. In this connection, he has asked me to convey to the House that these maps which have been published in East Germany seem to have been done so independently by some local press. Government are not fully equipped with information on this point. When their attention was drawn to this, the Government made enquiries about that. We are again making enquiries. As soon as we get the information we will give it. We are asking the East German Government to use their influence in stopping these maps being printed. (*Interruption*). We shall lay the information before the House as soon as we get it.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajpur): The hon. Minister is saying that some press published these maps. In East Germany all the presses are State controlled. When such things are published it must be with the connivance or acquiescence or even consent of the Government. Therefore, the matter becomes specially important.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have been assured that further enquiries will be made in this connection. All the information will be laid on the Table of the House, and the House can have a discussion if it so desires.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) There is no private press in East Germany; that is in the public sector

Mr. Speaker: That is what Shri Nath Pai also said.

Shri Hem Barua: It is done by the Government there and it is there that a compaign after de-Stalinisation is made to show that Mado Tse Tung is more popular in East Germany.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let them fight between themselves as to to who ought to be superior. So far as this matter is concerned, all that our Government can do is to write to them and see that such a publication is withdrawn. Steps are being taken in that direction. Hon. Members are anxious that Government should be alert in respect of such propaganda. I do not give my consent to this adjournment motion.

(ii) ALLEGED NON-REGISTRATION OF CASES BY DELHI POLICE.

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of another adjournment motion from Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Parabhat Kar:

> "Immediate need to discuss the alarming news in the Hindustan Times dated 8-12-1961 regarding non-registering of 65 per cent cases by Delhi Police."

What does he want to say? It is in the newspaper.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It is not a question of a newspaper saying something. This particular check was conducted by the anti-corruption branch of Delhi Police. The Anti-corruption branch of Delhi police conducted the first tests in 21 police stations. They have given the figures in the press reports of cases actually reported and actually registered in the case of robbery, burglary, pickpocketting, cycle thefts, miscellaneous thefts and loss of property. They found that out of 32 complaints, only 11 have been actually registered by the police. The report goes on to say:

> "The Central Police District was found during the tests to be the worst in the concealment of crime."

That is not a picture presented by by the newspaper; that is the picture presented by actually a Government department.

Should this be happening in our capital?

An Hon. Member: It is happening all over the country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This paints a worse picture than that presented by Justice Mulla in respect of U. P.

Mr. Speaker. Hon. Members may go to their own States to complain.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want a reply in respect of Delhi only.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, Government have seen the report and *prima facie* the report is grossly exaggerated. All the same Government are making enquiries into it and if it is found out that any case that has been reported is not immediately registered, proper action will be taken.

Government would not tolerate non-registration of any such case.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This was done by the anti-corruption department. How can it be exaggerated. It is a government department.

Mr. Speaker: Who asked them to make enquiries?

Shri Datar: These figures have to be properly checked and.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: I have been noticing this tendency. Is it that the hon. Minister should not speak at all?

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: He should speak in a proper manner.

Mr. Speaker: Even a lady Member behaves like this!

Shri Datar: I have stated that they are not accurate. Some information here and there have been collected. That is not accurate information. All the same, the moment this particular piece of information was published, Government instituted a proper enquiry into all cases of complaints of non-registration.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): The report came from the anti corruption department; after getting the report of this committee, have they scrutinised that report or not?

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, when we had tried to raise the question here, with your permission, whether the incidence of crime in New Delhi had gone higher, the hon. Minister had come with statistics showing how the number of crimes had actually fallen. The police department actually tampers with the records by non-registering these offences. This House is told by the hon. Minister that actually there is an improvement in the crime situation. This question was raised by us in the time of discussion on Budget estimates and that was the hon. Minister's reply.

Shri Datar: Government will make enquiries.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप (मथुरा): मैं पुलिस के बारे में कहता हूं कि मेरे घर से चोरी हो गई थी, मेरी घड़ियां वगैरह चली गयी थीं और मेरे फाटक का ताला तोड़ा गया था। मेरे यहां पुलिस फौरन आयी और रात के १२ बजे तक पूछ ताछ करती रही और दूसरे और तीसरे दिन भी आई। तो मैं तो पुलिस की तारीफ करता हूं.....

Mr. Speaker: I allowed it to be brought up here for the reason that the Capital should set an example for the rest of the country. During these five years I have tried to avoid bringing it up before the house; a number of cases of adjournment motions were brought up but I avoided them on the ground that they were all normal matters of law and order. The hon. Minister has promised to look into this matter and see to it that all cases are registered and proper remedies are taken. I do not give my consent to this motion.

(ii) ALLEGED FAILURE OF POWER SUPPLY TO CALCUTTA FROM D.V.C.

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of another adjournment motion from Shri Prabhat Kar and Shri S. M. Banerjee:

> "Serious situation arising out of power failure in Calcutta and suburbs due to failure of supply from D.V.C. resulting in stoppage of Railways, factories, etc."

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Last year we discussed the supply of power from the D.V.C. So many factories had to be closed down and then we were told that things would be all right. The suburban trains are all electrified and as a result of the failure of power supply all the trains are stopped; even other trains have stopped because the electric signalling devices were affected. As a result all the trains between Calcutta, Sealdah and Howrah were stopped. The whole of Calcutta and Howrah was in complete darkness for about 2½ hours. I am informed that even the Chief Minister who was coming out in a lift was caught in between two

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

floors and he could not come down and it took so many acrobatic feats for him to come down to the floor. This is all due to the failure of supply from the D.V.C. These things were discussed before the House previously and an enquiry was demanded. Nothing has been done. What is going to happen if there is this situation in respect of power supply every now and then? It is an urgent and important matter and I request you to allow a discussion on this.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Sir, so far as the shortage of power in Calcutta was concerned, we had appointed a committee which suggested that the power shortage should be met by adding further supply. So far as the accident at the Calcutta power house and also in the D.V.C. was concerned, that is also looking into that matter. The recent power shed was because of the fact that two of the sets one at Bokaro and another at Durgapur were taken out of commission for repairs. In the meantime another set each at Bokaro and Durgapur had also to be forcibly stopped because of heating of the tubes. One set has been repaired on the evening of the 6th December, that is day before yesterday and it has been commissioned yesterday. The second one also was expected to be repaired by yesterday, 7.12.1961 and that will be in commission soon. Then this cut will be restored.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have seen the strictures which our Public Accounts Committee had made on the Durgapur turbines about the giving of the contract to MANN of Germany. It is clear that the machinery which has been installed in these places is so defective that these failures will continue unless we go into them thoroughly and put there something new to replace them. The mischief has been done by giving it to such people; that is the real difficulty.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May we know whether the normal supply which is required for the Calcutta region will be resumed or whether power supply will remain cut and it will take a long time for normal power supply to be resumed?

Shri Hathi: This situation arose on the 3rd because, as I said, two of the sets which we had, had to be taken out for repairs. The other two had to be stopped forcibly because of heating of the tubes. Those two are repaired and therefore the present crisis will be over. The shortage in that area is there, but the cut will be restored and the normal condition, as it existed on the 3rd December, will prevail.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the statement made by the Minister, I do not give my consent to any of these Adjournment Motions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed her to have her say already.

12·21 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) Alleged deaths and loss of property due to fire in Agartala

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The recent outbreak of fire at the Maharajganj Bazar, Agartala, in Tripura, resulting in the death of four persons and loss of property worth about Rs. 1 lakh."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Shall I read the statement?

Mr. Speaker: How long is it?

Shri Datar: One full typed page.

Mr. Speaker: It may be laid on the Table of the House. We have got a lot of other work to be done today.

Shri Datar: I lay the statement on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3420/61].

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know if any aid or loan would be given to the people who have been affected by the fire accident?

Shri Datar: I shall read the statement.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. All that the hon. Member wants to know is, whether any aid or loan will be given to those persons who lost their houses, for rebuilding their houses.

Shri Datar: It would be given.

Mr. Speaker: That is all that is necessary. The hon. Member will look into the statement in detail later on.

I have to make an announcement. There are two more Calling Attention Notices. Under Rule 197(3), not more than one Calling Attention Notice would be admitted for the same day, but today being the last day, the other Calling Attention Notices were put down on the Order Paper. The statements in respect of these will be laid on the Table of the House by the Ministers concerned, the Minister of Health and the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, as is usual in such cases.

(ii) STRIKE BY CLASS IV EMPLOYEES OF LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Health to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The strike by more than 300 class IV employees and sanitary staff of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital."

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Sir, I lay the statement on the Table. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3421/61].

(iii) SHORTAGE OF COKE SUPPLY TO ENGINEERING UNITS IN COIMBATORE

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of the shortage of coke supplies to the engineering units in Coimbatore."

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Sir, I lay the statement on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 106].

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Those of us who have given notices may be given a copy of the statement.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; possibly she is not aware that any hon. Member who has given notice of a question or any other matter can get a copy of the answer or the statement as the case may be. Only, the hon. Member must apply . . .

Dr. Melkote: Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention. . .

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that statements in regard to Calling Attention Notices No. 67 and 68 will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dr. Melkote: I want some information. Is it a fact that in 1956 some American soldiers, dead-drunk, beat the workers of the Lady Hardinge Hospital and College and the matter was compounded by the management for a partly compensation of Rs. 800 only from the American Embassy and even which amount has not been paid up till now to the affected employees?

[Dr. Melkote]

is it a fact that about 10 workers stand dismissed for attempting to organise a meeting in their union premises for the collection of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund on the ostensible plea that prior permission of the Principal had not been obtained?

Is it a fact that the then Deputy Director-General of Health Services who was then the Principal of the college, insultingly pulled down the National Flag in 1959 which was flying over the premises of the union on the eve of the Founder's Day, hoisted by the union to welcome the then Home Minister, the late Pandit G. B. Pant, and the present Health Minister?

Is it also a fact that on the workers staging an immediate protest strike, the then Principal rehoisted the flag and tendered unqualified apology to the workers and told them that he would be the first of the superior administration to join this union? Is it a fact that in spite of drawing the attention of the hon. Health Minister to this fact, no action seems to have been taken so far against him? On the other hand, he has been recommended for an extension in service for one year.

Mr. Speaker: How long is it?

Dr. Melkote: Only one more question, Sir. Is it a fact that the Lady Principal of the Lady Hardinge Medical College pulled down the National Flag, trampled it under foot some ten years back?

Shri Karmarkar: An old story.

Dr. Melkote: Is it a fact that workers in all the Government medical institutions particularly in Delhi are insulted and harassed by the management and their grievances are nither redresed nor are their cases referred to arbitration or adjudication and in fact not even heard and hense an atmosphere of soothing discontent is prevailing amongst all the workers of all the hospitals?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): It is a serious situation—the National Flag being trampled.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (New Delhi): It is a most important hospital, and when such is the situation there, we should have a discussion over it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Who is the Principal of this college?

Mr. Speaker: I would not have allowed those questions to be put but for the fact that, even though some of these things may be an old story, something wrong has been committed. I do not know whether there is legislation to prevent such things. We have passed legislation here, to the effect that if any item of income has escaped assessment, even eight years earlier, it is open to the authorities to revive it now, notwithstanding the fact that they were busy all the time. Improprieties have been committed and the Ministers go on saying that it is an old story! Evidently, not having satisfied with what is happening, the hon. Member, who is a responsible person, has given notice of this, in the House. Evidently he has exhausted all other remedies and has come to this House and placed these facts before the House. If what he says is true, I am afraid the hon. Minister must look into the matter with greater attention than what has been given to it so far.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes. The workers of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital had many demands. Thanks to Dr. Melkote who is their adviser, the Ministry went through these matters. A responsible officer of the Labour Ministry was also there. As a result of that, there was an understanding which has been recorded by the Labour Conciliation Officer or whatever he was. Both the parties signed that. All the other demands were conceded.

There are only two points—not the flag incident—about which the workers have gone on strike. All the other points are finished. They are not alive, according to them also.

Dr. Melkote: It is not correct.

Shri Karmarkar: The notice that we have received does not mention this flag incident. There are two points which remain as a result of those understandings, about which the workers are dissatisfied, according to our information. One is that the staff wanted to have representation on the management of the college. That was not a condition agreed to at the time of the original agreement which was arrived at just four months back. Everything was according to that agreement—not the management of the college which is a semi-Government institution,—but with the Government themselves, who reviewed the cases and agreements arrived at from 1948 till now. There are nine such cases.

I should like to tell the House that in order to prevent our Ministry from taking any partial view of the matter, in view of the fact that they have already arrived at a decision—some of the people were dismissed or discharged—what we did was, we sent up the matter to the Home Ministry. One of their responsible officers went into the matter. He reported that there was no reason for us to interfere in the matter. Therefore, we did not interfere in the matter. That is one live issue that the workers have put forward.

I entirely appreciate all that the hon. Member said about the Flag. All that is past story. All that was gone into and they agreed. I am prepared to place on the Table of the Houuse a copy of the agreement that was arrived at, and a copy of the letter that we have received so that the House may be in possession of the whole picture. With regard to this also, after the officer of the House Ministry gave a finding, we accepted that finding. It was fully gone through. The workers were given an opportunity. We requested the concerned union to send any additional facts which the workers might have. They said "We have nothing more to add."

Now, after the decision was conveyed to the concerned union, they have come up with some information which I have again forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs, along with the original papers. That is the present position.

Mr. Speaker: What about the persons having been dismissed in connection with the National Flag incident?

Shri Karmarkar: Within an hour's time, I shall place a copy of the statement which contains the original agreement. (*Interruptions*). All their original complaints were gone into and they have arrived at a solemn agreement.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Barabanki): There is no question of an agreement.

Shri Karmarkar. Out of those issues, one live issue remains. All other things have been dealt with and they are satisfied. If you look at the copy of the agreement and if you still feel that there is reason to reopen the original matters on which they agreed, then I am entirely at your disposal. But within an hour's time, I shall submit a copy of the agreement which was signed just a few months back. The live issue now is not the National Flag incident but the reinstatement. It was sought to be interpreted by them, and my hon. friend thought that a review meant implicit reinstatement.

Mr. Speaker: The simple point is this. Even now some people have not reconciled themselves to the

[Mr. Speaker]

change-over. They would have liked the foreign Government. There are here and there whispers, "Oh! That Government was much better" There are some people who are die-hards, who have not yet reconciled themselves; they would salam the foreigner and not the Minister here. Under those circumstances, if they have taken a wrong action of having dismissed a person for having hoisted the national flag, it may not be convenient for those persons who have been brought up in a tradition. They never took part in the civil disobdience movement or never worried themselves. To such people even getting freedom for this country and making th ordinary man feel that he is the king of the land was itself an anathema.

The hon. Member says a man was dismissed because he hoisted the national flag and the principal brought down the flag and trod upon it. These are very serious allegations. I do not know how any person could enter into an agreement. A person cannot be allowed to commit suicide. I do not know how any person could enter into an agreement saying notwithstanding your dismissal, I will go home. For what charge? For having pulled down the national flag or for dismissing a person for having hoisted the national flag? Apart from the question of bread, I feel this is a very serious insult to the House. Therefore, there is no question of agreement in this matter. I would request the hon. Minister to go into this matter once again and satisfy Dr. Melkote. Dr. Melkote was a Minister himself. He is a responsible Member of this House; he does not make charges easily. I would urge upon the Minister to look into this matter again. If he satisfies me, I am sure he can satisfy Dr. Melkote also.

Shri Karmarkar: Lest some misunderstanding is created, I personally went through all the records of the case and I did not find anything on the Government papers showing that the flag was trodded upon or punishment was inflicted for hoisting the flag. Actually the then Secretary Dr. Jivraj Mehta, went to the scene in 1948 and he himself found no reasons to condone any recalcitrant attitude and things like that. The matter was gone into. I have not seen anywhere the question of the flag being trodded upon. I requested Dr. Melkote to produce some proof.

You can understand my views in the matter and what I would have done. For me there is no question of any limitation of even a hundred years if such a thing is done. My friend did not oblige me by bringing any evidence. How am I to go beyond the records before me?

Not only that. The party went to the court of law and the suit was dismissed. After all that, how am I to proceed, as a responsible Minister responsible to this House, on the basis of something which does not exist on the records, so far as proof is concerned? Therefore, I am prepared to share with you all the papers.

Dr. Melkote: I challenge the whole statement. The reason for the dismissal has been.....

Mr. Speaker: Did he show those papers to the Minister?

Dr. Melkote: I did. I told him, "Would you sit with me and go through all the papers"? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Karmarkar: This is an important matter and the hon. Member is my friend whom I hold in the highest esteem. There was nothing top secret about this. I shared my whole files and my officers sat with the hon. Member for days together. He knows every bit of the papers on record. I beseeched him to give me some paper and evidence, but he has not given me. What am I to do?

Dr. Melkote: Sir, I demand the sitting up of a Committee of this

House to look into this whole question and give their opinion.

Mr. Speaker: There is no harm if I go a little out of the way. I request the hon. Minister and the hon. Member to come to me and let me also go through it. This is only a suggestion. I want to avoid misunderstanding. Both the Minister and the Member are honourable. There seems to be some misunderstanding. Of course, I cannot compel them to come to me, but if both of them agree, they can kindly come over to me and let me also look into this matter.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur). When are they to meet you? You can fix the time also.

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter between us.

12.36 hrs.

POINT OF INFORMATION

General elections

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Mr. Speaker, since Parliament is adjourning today, I want to ask a question I have given a calling attention notice about the question whether polling days will be declared as paid public holidays. When we raised the question with the Election Commission, they told us that it is for the Government to do it, because it is not within their jurisdiction. I had written to the Prime Minister also. I had spoken to the Law Minister and I also put in a calling attention notice. Everything has been disallowed. Would you permit me to ask this question through you to the Law Minister whether Government propose to take any action in view of the fact that in most places in West Bengal, electricity is so short and we do not have one day on which all factories are closed? The entire industry is stalled. Therefore, it wil be very difficult for industrial workers to cast their votes unless it is a paid holiday. Two hours respite does not do the work.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Memeber raised the same point the other day.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Yes, Sir. I said on that occasion also that so far as the Government are concerned, they have advised all the State Governments to declare local holidays for the areas where polling takes place. As I said, efforts rest with the Chief Election Commissioner to fix the date which is either a declared local holiday or a public holiday like a Sunday. More than that, it is not within the competence of the Government to compel the employers to grant paid holidays on the polling days. Employers of factories and commercial establishments—i e non-government employers—are also requested to grant adequate time to the workers to enable them to go to their respective polling booths to cast their votes. I do not know what time is usually granted by these factories and other establishments, but we have not any power up till now to compel these factors or other non-government establishments to allow paid holidays for the polling days. This time, booths would be set up very near the voters of every area and in fact, the number of booths will be far greater than than the number during the last two elections. It is expected that in regard to factories and industrial establishments, it will not be inconvenient for the workers to go and cast their votes during the time allowed to them by these non-government establishments for casting their votes.

If in future, we find that really any impediment is deliberately sought to put in the way of workers casting their votes near the factories and so on, we would consider introducing adequate legislation in future. But up till now ordes have not been passed either for the Chief Election Commissioner or the local Government to compel any particular course of action. Up till now no complaint has been received by the Chief Election Commissioner in the last two elections that workers in any industrial area or other areas where commercial establishments are functioning had suffered from any disability in

[Shri A. K. Sen]

going and casting their votes. If there are any specific instances even prior to the election, I would be very lad to receive it myself or I would request the hon. Mmber to refer it to the local Chief Electoral Officer.

12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN RARE EARTHS LIMITED AND TRAVANCORE MINERALS LIMITED

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad): On behalf of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, I beg to lay on the Tabe a copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Farths Limited, Bombay for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

(ii) Annual Report of the Travancore Minerals Limited, Quilon, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3424/61].

STUDY REPORT ON INCIDENCE OF INDIRECT TAXATION

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Study Report on the Incidence of Indirect Taxation (1958-59). [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3425/61].

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED

The Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel, Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government of the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3426/61].

ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT ELECTRONICS LIMITED

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): On behalf of Shri Krishna Menon, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3427/61].

DELIMITATION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES ORDER, 1961

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delimitation of the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3428/61].

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): May I submit, Sir, that copies should be circulated to all Members. We cannot do anything without it. It may be done State-wise.

Mr. Speaker: Copies will be available in the Library. I can never allow the whole Delimitation Order to be circulated.

Shri B. Das Gupta: It may be done State-wise.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Such things will be available in the Library. Hon. Members may look into it.

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS

Shri Raghuramaiah: Sir, on behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. II—Fourteenth Session, 1961. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 102].

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. IX—Tirteenth Session, 1961. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 103].

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. X—Twelfth Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 104].

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII—Tenth Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 105].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companis Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government of the working of the above corporation.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3429/61].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, THE CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT AND THE MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) ACT, 1955.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1392 dated the 25th November, 1961 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1394 dated the 25th November, 1961 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 695 dated the 20th May, 1961.

[*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-3438/61].

(ii) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1395 dated the 25th November, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1396 dated the 25th November, 1961.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

(c) G.S.R. No. 1397 dated the 25th November, 1961.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3439/61].

(iii) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1398 dated the 25th November, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3440/61].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION AND THE AIR-INDIA INTERNATIONAL

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Accounts of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1958-59 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3430/61].

(ii) Errata to the Annual Accounts of the Air-India International Corporation for the year 1959-60 and the Audit Report thereon, laid on the Table on the 6th September, 1961.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3431/61].

12·42 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* RAJKHARSWAN—BARAJAMDAH DOUBLING PROJECT

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Sir, in the course of supplementaries on Starred Question No. 734 asked on 21st August 1961 in regard to certain overpayments made to contractors engaged in the doubling of Rajkharswan-Barajamdah line on the South-Eastern Railway, you were pleased to direct that the report of the Special Police Establishment should be placed on the Table of the House. In compliance with your directions, and as subsequently discussed with you, Sir, I beg to place on the Table a gist of the report of the Special Police Establishment. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3441/61].

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, that day when supplementaries were being put by me you clearly said that because there were variations in the amounts mentioned—one statement said that the defalcation or overpayment was to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs, later on it was said that it was only Rs. 9 lakhs and it further came down to Rs. 6 lakhs—the report may be laid on the Table of the House. All these various statements led us to suspect the whole thing and therefore we wanted the whole report of the Special Police Establishment to be laid on the Table of the House. My idea was, if the whole report of the Special Police Establishment was laid on the Table of the House we could give notice for a discussion and demand a judicial enquiry into the whole transaction with regard to this Rajkharswan-Barajamdah Doubling Project in which our tax-payers had to lose so many lakhs of rupees. Why is it that only a gist is being placed on the Table? You could have asked them, Sir, to place the whole report on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram himself wrote to

me—I think I received a letter from him or Shri Ramaswamy—saying that reports of such enquiries which are in the nature of departmental enquiries normally are not placed on the Table of the House. Therefore, I suggested to them, having regard to the importance of this matter—if three different versions had not been given to the House I would not have asked for the report to be placed on the Table of the House—that a middle course may be adopted and a gist of the important matters may be placed on the Table of the House. Hon. Members will kindly look into it. If there are certain things which appear, according to them, *prima facie* to have been omitted and which are relevant to the subject, I shall try to get some more information regarding that. Even though the whole report is not placed on the Table of the House and only a gist is placed, if I am satisfied that a discussion may be allowed I shall do so. Let us see.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I submit, Sir, that the Special Police Establishment is under the Ministry of Home Affairs? We had to correspond with them and it was they who said that it was not proper to place the whole report on the Table. It was they who prepared it.

Mr. Speaker: Let them look into it first.

12.46 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

MINUTES

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Twenty-second sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the Fifteenth Session.

12.46½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

MINUTES

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation held during the Fifteenth Session.

12.46¾ hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Bill, 1961 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 4th December, 1961.

12.47 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

THIRTEENTH REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Sardar Hukam Singh.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

Mr. Speaker: Hereafter, I think it is better that instead of putting down the names of Ministers and the hon. Deputy Speaker here we put their designations. Then I will call: "The hon. Defence Minister", "The hon. Prime Minister", and so on.

12.47½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD, HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH AND HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REPORTS

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): Sir, on behalf of Shri Dasappa, I beg to present the following reports of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Hundred and forty-third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Estimates Committee on the late Ministry of Education and Scientific Research—National Archives of India, etc.

(2) Hundred and forty-fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Health—Public Health—Part II.

(3) Hundred and forty-seventh Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninety-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited.

12.47½ hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. No. 481

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, In answer to part (a) of Starred Question No. 481 in the Lok Sabha on the 30th November, 1961, it was stated that "although the dates to be initially fixed for polling in these constituencies (namely, Kangra Parliamentary constituency and the five Punjab Assembly constituencies of Nurpur, Dharamsala, Kangra, Palampur and Dera) will be in February along with the rest of the country the actual polling in these constituencies will take place on April 27, 28 and 29, to which the polling will be adjourned". The correct position, however, is that the poll in the Kulu Assembly constituency and in that portion of the Kangra Parliamentary constituency comprised in the Kulu Assembly constituency will be adjourned to April 27, 28 and 29. The poll in the rest of the Kangra parliamentary constituency and in the five component Assembly constituencies namely, Nurpur, Dharamsala, Kangra, Palampur and Dera, will take place in February, 1962, along with the rest of the country.

12.48 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: VISIT TO GENEVA TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MEETING OF TRADE MINISTERS.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy): Sir, this is a long statement.

Mr. Speaker: He may place it on the Table.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Sir, I place it on the Table. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3422/61].

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Sir, it is a very important statement.

Mr. Speaker: It is about his recent visit to Geneva. He came back only three or four days ago.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is a very important matter. Britain is going to enter the ECM. That is why he went. He could have laid it the very next day.

Shri K. C. Reddy: No, Sir. How could I? I am placing the statement on the Table at the earliest possible moment.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We have no opportunity to discuss it.

Mr. Speaker: What can be done. Sometimes it happens.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When the country's economy is threatened because Britain is joining the European Common Market, this is a topical subject with which our country is exercised, and we cannot discuss it.

Mr. Speaker: The last day for the Session was fixed up long ago. The hon. Minister returned only three or four days ago. At the earliest possible opportunity he has placed the statement. He must have also some time to collect all the facts and prepare it in the form of a statement. He has done so. Hon. Members will kindly read that. Next time when we meet we will try to take it up if possible.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In the Third Lok Sabha.

12.49 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF SECRETARIES ON SUPPLY OF MECHANICAL TRANSPORT SPARES BY A CANADIAN FIRM.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): As the House may be aware, questions have been asked by hon'ble Members from time to time in regard to the report of the Special Committee of Secretaries which was set up by Government to examine in detail the deal made with a Canadian firm for the supply of Mechanical Transport Spares, a reference to which was contained in the 28th Report of the Public Accounts Committee. The report of the Special Committee was submitted to Government on 19th May, 1961, and since then the recommendations and observations contained in this report have been under examination. I have now the honour to place on the Table of the House a copy of the report of the Special Committee, together with a note containing Government's comments on the recommendations/observations made by the Committee, which have been forwarded to the Public Accounts Committee. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3443/61].

12.49½ hrs.

MOTION *RE*: MAJOR RAILWAY ACCIDENT—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Rajendra Singh on the 2nd December, 1961, namely:

> "That this House takes note of the statement made by the Minister of Railways in the House on the 20th November, 1961, on major accidents which occurred recently."

Two hours were allotted for this out of which 1 hour 10 minutes have already been taken. 50 minutes more are there.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): It may be continued up to 2·30.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Bills put down on the Agenda will not be discussed at all.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the general sense of the House that we carry on this discussion till 2.30?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: All right, this will continue till 2.30.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will take ten minutes each.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Mr. Speaker, in discussing the statement that was laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Railways with regard to accidents, I would like to take the House back a little bit into the past, because it is not a question of discussing only those accidents that have taken place in the recent past, but the whole policy of the Railway Ministry and the failure of the Railway Ministry to fulfil the targets and to maintain the operation and maintenance work of the railways adequately. The hopes of the people of our country and of the Parliament were that after the Mehboobnagar and Ariyalur accidents, there would be an improvement in the situation. It was at the time of the Ariyalur accident that the then Minister of Railways resigned and also the Chairman of the Railway Board had the grace to retire, and as a result of the judicial enquiry that was conducted into the Ariyalur accident and the recommendations made by the Judge who conducted that enquiry, we hoped that the Railway Board and the Railway Ministry would improve their functioning. But those hopes of the country have been belied and the present situation is one that does not leave any room for complacency, nor does it arouse any confidence in the minds of the public

12·52 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair.*]

What was it that the Ariyalur accident enquiry brought out? It brought out that the engineers responsible for the track maintenance did not take sufficient care to protect vulnerable points, that permanent way inspectors and assistants in charge of the sections behaved irresponsibly and neglected to pay attention to the lines, that night patrol men were not prepared to watch and protect the lines in an emergency, that glasses had to be changed for clearer vision of the tracks, that speed restrictions were to be introduced after careful examination of the track etc. etc.

Throughout that enquiry they charged the Railway Board, they charged the railway authorities, for withholding facts from the enquiry. Because, while the enquiry was being conducted, while these matters were being drawn to the attention of the railway authorities, what was the stand that the railway authorities took? Right to the very end, they tried to escape their responsibility by talking of act of God, by saying that it was because of the heavy rains, because there was water in the catchment areas which rushed in and so on. In spite of the seriousness of the accident, in spite of the serious manner in which this enquiry was conducted, it is obvious that the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board were not prepared to look into their working and to correct themselves where it was wrong.

Time and again these railway accidents come up and time and again we hear the same excuses coming up about the maintenance of track, the question of speed restrictions and the very shoddy manner in which the locomotives are looked after. Again, in regard to the Ghatsila accident, where there was a tremendous toll of life—it is not a laughing matter, it is a very serious matter and all of us look at it very seriously—what have we been told? We have been told that it is sabotage that has taken place. It is always sabotage when accidents take place. Even in earlier accidents, in the China Ganjam accident, in the accident in the Bombay-Nagpur line, in all these accidents the same cause of sabotage was given, though it is shown that it takes as much as half an hour for experienced and skilled railwaymen to undo the rails. One train had gone over those rails only 25 minutes earlier and yet when the next train went over and met with an accident we are told that it was due to sabotage. Either it is an act of God or it is a case of sabotage, and the Railway Board or the Railway Ministry is never responsible for the manner in which the railways are looked after. It is an amazing

state of affairs and we cannot allow this to pass unchallenged.

We are told that, in France, in order to check the speed of the locomotives, tachographs are attached to the engines to see whether the trains are really running at the same speed at particular spots, as it should be, according to the track and the impact which the track can bear and so on. Why is it that these things are not being introduced in our country? Why is it that we have all these accidents taking place? It is not only Ghatsila that is under discussion today, it is the whole series of accidents that have taken place over the past six months. When there is loss of life, then it comes to the public eye and immediately discussions are raised on the floor of the House. Time and again, in fact in every budget session, when the railways come up for discussion, this question of maintenance and operation is brought out.

And what are we told by the Railway Minister in reply when warnings are given to him as to the manner in which the running of the railways is being conducted? What is the reply that he gives? He says: "Yes, we are looking into it and we are trying to improve maintenance, we are trying to improve operation, we are introducing deterrent punishment for those who are slack in fulfilling their duties" etc. It is always the person who is below that is given deterrent punishment. When the engine driver of the locomotive of the train at Ghatsila brings out the fact that the locomotive is defective and that he does not want to take that locomotive out, if an engine driver speaks truth like that, he is immediately charge-sheeted and the matter is not gone into. The officers higher up always seem to get away with a clean bill.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): That is not so.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Only recently, in the *Hindustan Times* a former member of the Railway Board drew attention of the public to the fact that the maintenance of the railways is not up to the mark and the targets of the Third Five Year Plan will remain unfulfilled unless something very serious is done. And something serious can be done only if in the Ghatsila accident we have a judicial enquiry, as we had in the case of the Ariyalur accident. Why is the Railway Minister so allergic to judicial enquiries. This own very able Deputy Minister, as the Chairman of the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee, has made that very correct and very sober suggestion that in these major accidents a judicial and impartial enquiry is very essential if the real causes of the accident are to be arrived at. Therefore, why is it that today we are not having judicial enquiries, as we have had in the past, in the case of serious accidents?

Apart from the urgent need for a judicial enquiry in connection with this particular accident, there is also the immediate need for the appointment of a high-power committee to go into the very working of the railways and the working of the Railway Board. We, in this House, are not satisfied with the replies that are given by the Railway Minister from time to time when the question of the working of the railways is raised on the floor of the House.

I fully understand the difficult job that is before them, but it is no good every time to be told that track renewal is not being done, as it should be done, because of shortage of steel, or something else is not done because of coal shortage and, in this way, get away from the real crux of the problem, which is the increase in the railway accidents that are taking place. For instance, from April to September this year, there were accidents which were certainly not due to either the shortfall in steel

[Shrimati Parvati Krishnan]

production or the non-availability of steel, or because of defective coal. Look at the number of incidents of trains parting, collisions because of ignoring danger signals and so on. Why is it that we have these incidents of trains parting? For the simple reason that the railways themselves are not looking towards the maintenance side of the wagons and the locomotives. Therefore when your couplings are not perfect, when your couplings are not all right, you have this question of trains parting.

13 hrs.

Items manufactured in the railway workshops themselves, such as, bearing springs, bearing spring shackle pins, vacuum brake gear pins, screw couplings—all these, we are told, are not available for months together. Time and again when indents are sent from the various loco sheds and wagon repair shops, we are told that they are often not met. When we visited these loco sheds we were told that these indents are often not fulfilled. Who is responsible in this matter?

It is very easy to evade questions on the floor of Parliament because certain details can be given and certain details can be withheld. But the confidence of the public cannot be restored only by being told that the matter is being looked into and that these matters which we raise in Parliament are not correct. The hon. Railway Minister must realise that this question of railway accidents and the need to avert railway accidents, the need to take effective action against railway accidents has today become a national task. It is not only the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board who are called upon to do so, but it is a national task. We are all interested in it. When such a serious accident takes place in which the lives of foreign people are lost, when there are casualties amongst pilgrims who come to India from Ceylon, what is the impression that is created outside our country as to the efficiency of our railways and the care that our railways take of the precious lives that travel on our railways?

It is not a question of saying, "We are carrying so many more tons of goods; or, the railways have been able to carry so many more passengers". We want to know why it is that these accidents repeat themselves again and again and yet we do not have any answer from the Treasury Benches which could raise confidence in the minds of the travelling public and the Members of Parliament. Today, the most important issue that is very much there in the minds of the people is this Ghatsila accident and I would request the hon. Railway Minister that he should take the decision immediately and announce to us here and now that he will have a judicial enquiry into this accident This narrow approach of viewing each accident separately, of having only an enquiry into each accident and then saying that accident A was due to this and accident B was due to that, thus just giving us piecemeal reports reviewing all these accidents, that alone is not sufficient. We also need this high power committee to go into the whole question of the growing incapacity of the railways to discharge their duties at this very crucial stage of the development of our national economy. This committee must be constituted in order to see that the confidence of the people is restored in the working of the railways.

One point that I would like to refer to is that there is a great doubt in the minds of the people as to why it is that when these accidents are on the increase, when we read of these collisions and of derailments—which may not necessarily lead to loss of life—taking place in larger numbers, those who are in charge of railways continue to get an extension of their terms.

This question of constant extension of terms of various officers is one that does disturb the minds of the people. We, of course, do not oppose the giving of extensions to technicians when we are short of technicians in this country, but such extensions should be gone into. It is only when you have a committee which goes into the working of the railways and of the Railway Board that we would be satisfied that this matter is being thoroughly examined by those who are experts and who do not have any bias or partiality on this particular matter.

It is not only an enquiry that we demand of those who are directly concerned with the railways. We have in this country people who do know something about the railways and who may not necessarily be in the Railway Board or in the Railway Ministry. Of course, I am not casting any aspersion, particularly on my hon. friend who comes from my part of the country and who is in the Railway Ministry, but at the time when there was a serious accident in the South it was an hon. Minister from the North who resigned and so created confidence in the minds of the people from the South. I wonder if it is possible....

Shri Tyagi: So, for an accident in the North the hon. Minister from the South must resign.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Shri Tyagi has come with that demand and not I. I thank him very much. I do not want to be guilty of parochialism by denying Shri Tyagi's very nice and very just demand.

Only yesterday we had an answer by Shri S. V. Ramaswamy with regard to the train accidents that have taken place since the 1st October, 1961 up to date. This is the answer if I may read it out:—

> "The number of train accidents (Collisions, derailments, Averted collisions, trains running into road traffic at level crossings, and fires in trains) which occurred on Indian Government Railways during the period from 1st October to 31st October 1961 was 171.
>
> Approximate cost of damage to property amounted to 11 lakhs."
>
> Casualties:
>
> "Killed—81; Injured—315.
>
> No compensation has been paid so far. However, an *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 34,207 has been made."

171 accidents in one month is certainly not something that the hon. Minister can be proud of, I am sure. As a result of some of those 171 accidents 81 precious lives have been lost. These cannot just be written-off with the passage of time. Those lives have been lost and they cannot be got back. Compensation alone will not satisfy the members of the families of the deceased who have the sympathy of the country as a whole. But sufficient sympathy and comfort can be given to those families if a proper enquiry is conducted into this matter. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to restore the confidence of the people of this country, of the travelling public and of the Members of this House by instituting a judicial enquiry and, at the same time, by appointing this high-power commission to go into the working of the railways and to make suggestions which will guarantee that the railways will improve in their efficiency and will really reach that standard of efficiency which will be becoming of the new India that is now coming into being and which will be a credit to the railway workers, to the Railway Board and to the Railway Ministry even as it is constituted today, as also to our people as a whole.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Railway Minister has given us a very crippling and conventional statement and the accidents have been narrated in such a way as if the events which have happened, in regard to these three accidents at least, are very insignificant. I shall refer only to the first accident, that is, in regard to the Ranchi Express.

Four things have to be considered in connection with this Ranchi Express accident, namely, firstly, the cause of the accident; secondly, the number of deaths; thirdly, relief operations and, lastly, the enquiry.

It is undoubtedly a major railway accident in which the engine and seven coaches were completely demolished and scattered to pieces and in which officially 51 persons died, 45 dying on the spot. Officially, 11 persons had grievous injuries and 189 persons are said to have received minor injuries out of whom 32 persons are still in the hospital, that is, at the time of making the statement even though about two months have passed from the date of the accident. Thanks to the Railways for having a separate interpretation of 'minor injuries', in spite of two months' time 32 persons are still in the hospital. I think the injuries must be grievous or serious and not minor as stated by the hon. Railway Minister. Sir, admittedly the human element is not here in this accident. The railways have got no scope of fixing responsibility on the shoulder of the driver. The driver, Mr. Rao was one of the most experienced and expert drivers and was also a teetotaller. Naturally, nothing could be said against him. So, the cause has been attributed to tampering and sabotage. But that is not a fact. This accident, according to my information, was due to a defective engine. The railways want to suppress this fact and this is why they have refused to set up a judicial enquiry in this major accident.

May I put some questions to the hon. the Railway Minister?

Is it not a fact that the said engine was condemned eight times beforehand?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): No.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Is it not a fact that the said driver refused to accept the engine and forewarned the officer concerned about a possible mishap?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Is it not a fact that the said officer forced the driver to accept that engine on pain of disciplinary action?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Is it not a fact that a written memo was given to the driver when he demanded it from the officer concerned in order to absolve himself from the responsibility of accepting this engine?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal. Is it not a fact that this memo was found in the pocket of the driver after the accident?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: If that is so, what is the harm of appointing a judicial enquiry? Then all the doubts which have been raised in the minds of the people will be solved and the hon. Minister will not have to say 'No' on the floor of the House.

Due to this defective engine, the brake of the engine went out of order and the driver could not control the speed inspite of his best offorts. So after the accident the torn hand of the driver was found clutching the brake. The railway is afraid of this disclosure in the judicial enquiry.

The plea of tampering of the line is an absurd proposition, because about fifteen minutes before the accident the down Ranchi Express

passed on the same track and according to expert opinion, it takes at least half an hour to remove the fish plates and the rails from the lines.

Secondly, there was no looting after the accident; on the contrary, the local people rendered immense service to the victims. It is tragedy that neither the public, nor the press nor even the railway officers believe this story of the railways except the hon. Minister and the Railway Board which has got vested interests in the administration.

Then, Sir, in regard to the number of deaths, the number given by the Railways is really ludicrous. It must be remembered that the fateful night was the night of Bijaya or Dussera. The next day was the opening day of offices and factories. Thousands of people were returning from Calcutta to Tatanagar, Ranchi, etc., to resume their duty the next day. Naturally the train was very much crowded. Out of the eight bogies which were completely smashed, the majority were third class boggies. If one bogie contains hundred passengers, it comes to eight hundred. But I exclude three hundred, because of the first class bogies and the RMS van. So not less than five hundred persons were involved and the number of dead was definitely higher than the official figure. The Railways can easily give out the number. There is certainly a record to show how many tickets were issued for that train beyond Ghatsila. But they have not done it and as such the number of dead and injured as given by the railways are unbelievable.

Thirdly, regarding relief, the first relief train arrived after about four or five hours after the accident though Kharagpur and Tatanagar are only one and a half hours journey. The real fact is that no relief train is maintained properly, nor their staffs kept ready. Many more people could have been saved if relief operations had been started earlier. This is not my opinion. This is the opinion of Dr. B. C. Roy, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, who said it in public. Nowadays with the increase of accidents, the relief vans should be kept ready for twenty-four hours, like fire brigade.

Lastly regarding enquiry, this departmental enquiry has no meaning. I cite one instance why it cannot be believed. This is in regard to North Bank Express, where the sabotage theory was mooted out. About a week ago a newsitem has appeared in the papers where the sabotage theory has been pooh-poohed.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: All that appears in the newspapers may not be correct.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: This is what the news item says:

> "The Forensic Research Laboratory, it is learnt, in its report upheld the view that the cause of the North Bank Express accident on April 19, last near Siliguri was due to negligence on the part of the Railways. It was stated that lack of proper maintenance of the track led to the accident in which 34 lives were lost and 81 persons received serious injuries.
>
> Although the Minister for Railways, Shri Jagjivan Ram announced that 'sabotage' was the cause of the accident, the Forensic Research Laboratory maintained that the accident was caused by 'negligence' and further investigation could not be done for lack of cooperation from the Railway authorities.
>
> It is learnt that the report of the Laboratory made it clear that the sleepers were worn out and could not be fitted in the track. Besides the plates produced for examination were much of the same size suggesting that they were not fitting in the track.
>
> The dogspikes supplied for the Forensic examination were not

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

properly fitting' and two dogspikes were of the same size which should have been fixed diagonally. Actually the result was that the dogspikes did not fit in the holes. The nuts and bolts were also new and could not be compared with those found on or near the track. The nuts and bolts which were collected from track were found completely rusty and worn out due to wear and tear, the report said.

The Forensic Laboratory which was investigating into the accident found itself completely helpless without co-operation from the Railway authorities. In fact, the Railway authorities and inspectors maintained and backed the statement made earlier by the Railway Minister that the accident was 'an act of sabotage'."

I do not know what is the truth about the Ranchi Express accident.

This is one instance I have cited. There is another instance. On the 20th November last train No. S 447 local train of Eastern Railway left the Sealdah station at 8·18 P.M. When the train came near Shamnagar station there was a severe jerk and the engine and along with it some bogies jumped up and stood on the line. Both the guard and the driver applied the brake. The accident was averted, but it was later on found there was no packing under the sleeper and the fishplate was also rusted. These were repaired. But due to the bad condition of the track the drivers are afraid of runnning trains. Therefore, these departmental enquiries have no meaning.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): If I may point out to the hon. Member, it is not a departmental enquiry. The enquiry is conducted by a person who is under the Ministry of Transport.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What of that?

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: It is almost the same thing, because it is not a judicial enquiry. My demand is for a proper judicial enquiry into the whole accident. The time has come when people are mocking at the railways by saying that another counter will have to be opened for accident insurance.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: As they have at airports.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I would therefore request the hon. Minister to set up a judicial enquiry in connection with the Ranchi Express accident, because many doubts are still existing and some of his officers even do not believe the statement of the Railway Minister.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not know why the hon. Member brings in railway officers in this debate. Then he should give me their names.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Even Dr. B. C. Roy was doubtful about the relief operations at Ghatsila. It has been expressed in so many ways in all the Bengal papers. It is therefore better that a judicial enquiry is set up.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The hon. Member made some allegations about some railway officers. What is the use of a responsible Member making such wild allegations. If he can give some names, or cite some concrete cases I can understand.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: We cannot give the names on the floor of the House.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: If the names are given, you know, Sir, what will happen to these officers.

Shri yagi: Is my hon. friend aware that the enquiries are made by another Ministry which is headed by the father of the hon. Member sitting in the corner?

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: What of that? It is not a joint Hindu family. That should not be on the record.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: When so many questions arise about railway accidents, I think some judicial probe should be ordered in the interests of the Railways and for restoring the confidence of the travelling public. That is all that I have to say.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is a painful thing that the incidence of railway accidents is increasing in our country. Since Freedom the incidence has increased to an unimaginable extent.

Railways are the arteries of our communication in this country, because people in this country have to depend on Railways more than on any other system of transport and communication. In civil aviation I think the hon. Minister of Transport and Communications, Dr. Subbarayan, would agree with me that the fares are rising in a crescendo. I am sorry that air travel has come to be almost beyond the capacity of ordinary people—not to speak of ordinary people, but of people earning more also. It has become almost impossible and there has been an extraordinary increase in fares. When the inland transport system improves, the inland water system loses strength and at the same time loses its importance. Inland water transport system prevails as an important system of communication in a country where the inland road transport has not developed. In our country the inland land transport has developed to an extent and the inland water transport is steadily losing its importance. It is on account of these reasons that I have said that the Railways are the arteries of our communications. In order to maintain the health of our communications the arteries have to be strengthened, they have to be made more efficient and better functioning. But somehow or other it is a painful thing to see that the number of accidents so far as railway trains are concerned is steadily on the increase.

I have certain figures with me. If we compare the period of ten years of our freedom from 1947-48 to 1957-58 and the ten year period that preceded freedom we find that the statistics reveal an appalling position. During the ten years from 1947-48 to 1957-58 as many as 1,418 passengers died due to railway accidents and 4,631 passengers sustained injuries.

Shri Tyagi: Could my hon. friend say from where those figures are obtained?

Shri Hem Barua: It is from the statistical account provided by a Government Survey.

If we take the previous ten years that ended in 1947-48, the figures of casualties are 661 killed and 2,352 injured.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: May I request the hon. Member to give along with it the other set of statistics also? Will he also please give the number of passengers who travelled during the previous period mentioned by him and during this period?

Shri Hem Barua: I anticipated this argument. I knew that when I say that there has been an increase in the incidence of railway accidents, the argument that would be offered by the hon. Minister would be that there has been a pressure on railway travel today, a heavy pressure on the rail load, because more people are using the rail road. That is to the credit of the hon. Minister.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: And risking their lives.

Shri Hem Barua: My hon. friend says that they are risking their lives also.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: More people are risking their lives.

Shri Hem Barua: Whatever that might be, there has been a pressure. That is a fact. As I said, this is an argument that I anticipated would come from the hon. Minister.

But there is a counter-argument also. When we say that due to the pressure on the rail loads accidents have occurred, we fail to see that the situation can be improved by introducing more efficient functioning so far as the Railways are concerned. That can be looked into and improvement effected. Pressure on the rail load does not mean that we should go on decreasing our efficiency or that we should go on being indifferent so far as the functioning of the Railways is concerned. It is an inter-locked problem and that is why I have tried to place these matters before the hon. Minister, not in a prejudiced way of course. I do not have any prejudice against anybody or against any Department. But when I put these facts it is only with this purpose....

Shri Jagjivan Ram: My intention was not to suggest any prejudice on the hon. Member's part. But when one quotes figures, it has always to be done on a percentage basis. So when he was quoting that there have been so many accidents during a given period, I just wanted him to quote also the number of passengers who travelled during those given periods. That is all.

Shri Hem Barua: In regard to accidents, the largest number of accidents has occurred due to these things: failure of engines and rolling stock 4,695; failure of permament way 130. It is clear from this statement that 53.5 per cent. of accidents have taken place due to the failure of engines and rolling stock and failure of the permament way. Whatever that might be, this is a fact that during this period of ten years of freedom....

An Hon. Member: Fifteen years.

Shri Hem Barua: I have statistics only up to 1957-58 and that is why I said ten years. During this period of ten years from 1947-48 to 1957-58 there has been a remarkable increase in the incidence of railway accidents. I only hope and trust that there will be some improvement in the situation, because we do not want precious lives to be lost like that.

So far as the Ghatsila accident is concerned so many people have lost their lives. We have lost one of our most eminent anthropologists, Dr. B. S. Guha. I had the privilege of reading most of his books and have quoted some of them in my own articles and books. And I knew him well also. I have got letters from his family and they have serious allegations to make. They have told me and written to me about the circumstances under which Dr. Guha died. One of his sons is having his education in U.S.A. I am getting letters from the family telling me that Dr. Guha's life could have been saved if proper attention had been paid to him immediately after the accident. And these are very serious charges made by the members of his family. It is very sad and painful when I read those letters, and it is because of this fact that I wanted to speak on this subject. There are allegations of negligence so far as Dr. Guha and some other victims of this accident are concerned. There have been letters appearing in the press. I read certain letters appearing in The *Statesman*, and there was a certain report in the paper *Swadhinta*. Eye witnesses' accounts have been given, and these eye witnesses have said point-blank that relief was not offered quickly to the passengers involved in this unfortunate Ghatsila accident. And that is why we have lost precious lives, including Dr. B. S. Guha. I would request the hon. Minister to see if it could be possible on his part to offer compensation to these families. I am interested in compensation being paid to the family of Dr. B. S. Guha, and I shall be very happy to have a reply from the hon. Minister as to whether this can be done

or not. Because, I am so much spiritually, mentally connected with this gentleman, who was possibly the greatest anthropologist of modern times in India. Only one other man who comes near him is Dr. Verrier Elwin.

Whenever things like this happen, we place them before the Ministry concerned. For instance, when there was firing on railway trains in certain parts of Assam by Naga hostiles, we were quick to bring these matters to the notice of the Minister, because, we did not want the precious lives of the crew and the passengers to be lost. We lost a member of the crew who was driving that unfortunate railway engine, who was hit and who died. He was a young boy of 22. I had the privilege of visiting his wife, going to his place and seeing that poor girl. hey were recently married. She was left in the lurch. I am grateful to the Ministry for offering some compensation to her. These are heart-rending scenes. I visited the house and saw her weeping and all that. That was a heart-rending scene for me. That is why I brought up that matter. Particularly in this case, I wanted one thing to be done: that is, to clear the jungles near the rail road passing in that area infested by Naga hostiles. Because, I believed, I thought that if these jungles are cleared up to 100 yards this side and that side, most of these shooting accidents by Naga hostiles could be avoided. There is no problem of Naga hostiles at present. The situation has improved. We feel the gravity of the situation and that is why we placed them before the House for the consideration of the Minister.

About this Ghatsila accident, I would like to have some clarification from the Minister. That was an unfortunate accident, no doubt. At the same time, there are certain allegations made about this. I have read, as I said, an eye witness account of this accident. It is said that the first relief train appeared on the scene long after sunrise, and when it appeared on the scene long after sunrise, as it was reported in the papers, it is said that the relief train did not carry any milk or water or any relief except that it carried some railway officials. I do not know if it is correct or if it is wrong. I would ask the Minister to clarify the situation so that there may not be a misunderstanding so far as the travelling people and the public are concerned. We do not want the people to lose faith in the Railways which I have described as the artery of our communications. What happened when the next train came? It is said that it arrived at 8.15. That also did not carry any water or milk. It is said that the passengers who were almost struggling between life and death were neglected for a couple of hours or more than that. In the same report, I have seen compliments are paid to the relief work organised by the Tatas and relief work organised by the Indian Copper Corporation. These people who have given eye witness accounts and paid compliments to the Tatas and the Indian Copper Corporation, have, in the same breath, said certain things that are not at all flattering so far as the working of the Railway relief is concerned. Therefore, I would like this matter to be gone into.

At the same time, in this particular case, before the enquiry was held, before a probe into the accident was made, there was some sort of a feeling circulated, I am told, by some responsible men in authority that this was an accident due to sabotage. I do not want this sort of thing to go about, because, that does discredit to the working of the Railways. Because, before an enquiry probes into it and establishes that case, it is not good in the interests of the Railway officials themselves, in the interests of the Railway Board that there should be some sort of a rumour going about that this might be due to sabotage. There are other facts also. I do not know if that is true. I have read it in the papers. That is why I place it before the House for the consideration of the Minister. It is said that the

[Shri Hem Barua]

railway engine driver of this particular unfortunate train refused to take out that particular engine because he thought that it was not cent per cent fit. Whether that has been established or not through the enquiry, I do not know. But, there are allegations of that sort. Also so far as this Ghatsila accident is concerned, there is another thing. Whenever it is said that an accident has happened because of sabotage or whenever there is pre-knowledge of sabotage given out or pre-knowledge of the probable finding of the enquiry is given out like that, it confuses the public mind, and in this particular case also, it has confused the public mind. People know that that part of the country, Bihar and Bengal, is free from any saboteurs. How is it that in that particular point sabotage has been established? My hon. friend has also said that another train moved on that line a few minutes earlier. I do not want to go into that. There is a confusion in the minds of the people like that.

I would like to know whether we inspect the railway tracks or not. Railway tracks are to be inspected properly so that accidents are avoided. We have to examine our rolling-stock also. I would like to know whether that is done properly or not. I hope the hon. Minister would enlighten us on that point. I am told that a particular Railway examiner is given 60 minutes only to examine 70 wagons and often it is raised to 90 minutes. That is what I am told. If it is 60 minutes or 90 minutes that is given or allotted to a train examiner to examine 70 wagons, that is physically not at all possible. I think that some of the accidents are due to this also.

At the same time, there is another thing about the C.W.B. and A.W.B. types of engines. There are allegations that these types of engines are antiquated and out-dated and they have become very old and spare parts are also not available so far as these engines are concerned. Could it not be possible to replace them with newer and better engines so that accidents may be avoided?

There has been, in this country, a lack of faith so far as departmental enquiries conducted into railway accidents are concerned. In order to satisfy the public mind, in order to remove doubts that arise in the public mind, could it not be possible to hold judicial enquiries? So far as major accidents are concerned, a judicial enquiry will clarify the situation and remove some of the apprehensions. That is in the interests of the Railway Ministry itself, I say. Why is it that a judicial enquiry is not held in so far as the major accident at Ghatsila is concerned.

I would appreciate if the Minister takes these matters into consideration and would see that the situation is improved and the artery of our communications is maintained in a healthy and proper way.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): Sir, first of all, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what stands in the way of holding a judicial enquiry into such an accident as has taken place in the South Eastern Railway, that is, in the Ranchi Express. The speakers who have preceded me have gone into the details. I do not want to report those points. But, one thing that strikes is that this accident in the Ranchi Express is one the like of which we have not come across during recent times. I come from almost that area where this accident has taken place. The Railway Minister has also gone there after the accident, and he has got the experience of the harrowing condition which prevailed there after that accident.

The accidents occur mainly due to three things; firstly, they may be due to human failure, secondly, they may be due to defective engines or defects in permanent ways, and thirdly, they may be due to reasons which are not

human, which may be occasionally due to God's works. But, here, if we examine the whole thing, we find the basic thing that accidents now occur due mostly to defects in engines or defects in permanent ways. At least regarding the accident which we are now discussing, the defects in the engine, which my hon. friend Shri Aurobindo Ghosal has also referred to, should be enquired into.

The Railway Minister has denied the fact that the expert driver, Mr. Rao, refused to accept the engine from the loco-shed at Kharagpur, because the engine was defective, but the chargeman compelled him to take that engine and gave him a written memo. It is also rumoured that the memo was in the pocket of the dead driver whose torned hand was on the break-gear, and the fireman who was present in that engine was alive; after the removal of the body of the late driver, he took up that memo and had kept it with himself. This also has been expressed in the press, and this should be examined. The statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy also cannot be treated very lightly. He is as responsible as the Railway Minister himself, and he has accused the railway authorities of something which we cannot ignore or neglect.

So, it would be better if the Railway Minister agrees to hold a proper judicial inquiry so that all that he denied may be denied by the inquiry itself.

My contention is that the defects in the permanent way or the defects in the engine or in the locomotives are due to want of proper care, and that want of proper care is due to deterioration in the day-to-day administration in the whole railway system. I may just cite one instance. We know that the railway is a highly skilled department, where every worker should be contented and satisfied. In other countries, as, for instance, in England or America, they take special care of these workers. In our country, however, we find that the grievances and distresses of the railway workers are not looked into properly. And it is a fact that they have lost faith in the justice of the Government or the railway authorities which administer the railways.

To point out how things are managed and looked after, I may just cite one example. I had put some question regarding hot boxes some time back. There is a news item published in *The Indian Express* dated the 16th November, 1961, which shows how the hon. Minister himself had escaped an accident. It says:

> "A major train accident was averted last night when the axle of the saloon in which the Railway Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram was travelling became dangerously hot, but was detected in time.
>
> It is reported that the wheels of Mr. Jagjivan Ram's saloon started emitting sparts and became red-hot between Bhaupur and Panki railway stations last night. Soon after the detection of the hot axle, the Delhi-Howrah Express was stopped and was allowed to proceed very slowly only after precautionary measures had been taken.
>
> In the meantime, the information reached Kanpur, and the Mayor, Mr. Ram Rattan Gupta, rushed to the spot.
>
> The Minister then left for Kanpur by car. The train reached Kanpur about two hours late, and the saloon was detached.".

This has been the case even with the Minister's saloon. The Chief Mechanical Engineer, Northern Railway or the District Mechanical Engineer of the Northern Railway was responsible for maintaining the saloon. I do not want to go into the technicalities of how the coach met with a hot box, but it is a fact that due to want of proper care, these hot boxes developed in the saloon of the Railway Minister; the saloon had not gone more

[Shri B. Das Gupta]

than a few hundred miles from Delhi to Kanpur, when it met with the hot box. So, we can easily judge how care is taken with other engines and other rolling-stock by the authorities concerned.

I have urged many times, in fact, times without number, in this House that the Railway Administration should run the railways in such a way that they should keep their employees contented and satisfied. Let an atmosphere of trust on the authority prevail, that even the lowest man will get justice. But, wherever I go and meet with the worker and the people I find that they get no justice; in fact, I am dealing with certain cases where there has been no justice. The workers cannot expect any justice from the railway authorities and, therefore, from the lowest to the highest, nobody works. Everybody is trying just to spend the day and then get the salary and allowances.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Nobody works, and the trains run on their own!

Shri B. Das Gupta: So, I would request the railway authorities to be more careful about the staff, and to keep their staff contented and satisfied. If that is done, then I am sure that we shall meet with less and less accidents than we meet with nowadays.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There have been some misapprehensions about the way railway accidents are inquired into. These accidents are inquired into by an entirely independent body, that is, the Chief Inspector of Railways and his staff, who have nothing to do with the Railway Ministry at all. They are under the Transport Ministry and they send their report to my Ministry and we send it to the Railway Ministry with our remarks. As a matter of fact, every accident is inquired into. Government have separated the railway inspectorate from the Railway Ministry because we wanted an independent inquiry into accidents.

I know a complaint has been made, that these inspectors come from the railways. That is quite true. At the same time, it ought to be realised that they are an independent body and they have nothing to do with the Railway Ministry. We have got these people from the railways because the inspector who inquires into an accident has got to know something about railways and how they are working. So naturally we have to get them from the railway engineering staff.

Shri Tyagi: Do they go back to the railways again?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: They do not. As a matter of fact, they are entirely independent.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Is it an autonomous body or is it subordinate to the Transport Ministry?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: They are not a subordinate body. What does the hon. Member mean by 'subordinate body'?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Is it part of his Ministry directly controlled by him or is it an autonomous body?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It is not 'controlled' by anybody. They are supposed to be technical men who understand technical matters. I do not understand what the hon. Member means by 'under control'. There is no question of control. I do not go and tell the inspector that he should make such and such report.

Shri Tyagi: They are not under the administrative control of the Railway Ministry.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Certainly not.

The hon. Member opposite says something and runs away with it and, like the railway, gets derailed.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Instead of giving information, he is indulging in this sort of remarks. He is a veteran leader of this House. I have nothing to say against him. But I want to know whether these inspectors are under the administrative control of his Ministry or they are an autonomous body. This is not something which he should treat lightly.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: They are under the administrative control of the Transport Ministry, but that does not mean that I go and tell the inspector of railways what his report ought to be.

Shri Rajendra Singh: When did I say so?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: He gives an independent report which we forward to the Railway Ministry with our remarks.

A judicial inquiry was demanded. I want to know what a judicial inquiry can do in such a case.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Agree to it.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Judicial persons have no knowledge of the technical things involved here. I have been on a judicial inquiry and there we had to depend on the information given by the inspector of railways as far as technicalities were concerned. We even examined Prof. Thacker of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, because we wanted to know what was involved in these accidents. He was able to help us in many ways.

My hon. colleague, the Railway Minister, feels that some of the facts mentioned are not quite correct. He has often had a judicial inquiry, as was done in the case of the Deolali accident, when he appointed that Committee, of which I was a member. Generally, we step with the railway inquiry because when he gives the facts and we are satisfied with the facts as given and the technical explanation furnished, we generally do not have to go in for a judicial inquiry. If my hon. colleague felt that there was anything involved which did not elicit the facts as members of the public might like, he would certainly have had a judicial inquiry. But I find there is no need for a judicial inquiry in these accidents which have recently happened.

People have been talking of accidents having increased since independence. As a matter of fact, they have been going down year after year. For instance, in 1957-58, the number of accidents was 4,027. If you take 1960-61, the number is 3,925. Therefore, there is no question of increase in accidents at all. It so happens that accidents occur one after another immediately and naturally the public get perturbed and make a noise about it. But if they carefully go into the question, they will find that this is not the case.

It has been said that there is no maintenance. The inspector of railways always looks into maintenance. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal asked many questions. He referred to the engine driver not having been satisfied with the fitness of the engine and having indicated his reluctance to drive the engine. If you read the report of the inspector of railways on the accident at Farrukhabad, you will find that the accident was caused by a speeding up of the engine at a rate which was not allowed by the regulations themselves. It ought to have gone at 30 miles an hour; to be on the safe side, it might have gone at even 25 miles an hour. But the train ran at a speed of 40 miles an hour. That was the cause of the accident.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khamman): Was there a speedometer in the locomotive?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I believe there was.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There was none.

Shri P. Subbarayan: I can tell him on enquiry, but as far as the Chief Inspector of Railways is concerned, he has said that this accident was due to the speeding up of that engine.

Besides, if hon. Members want to know further about these accidents, the Chief Inspector of Railways, whose headquarters is in Simla, is here now, and he is prepared to explain to any Member of Parliament as to how the recent accidents have occurred and explain how he has come to his conclusion that the accident at Farrukhabad was due to speeding up of the engine.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What about the report on the Siliguri accident? It was said that it was due to train wrecking, sabotage by somebody. But why is it that the report has not been placed on the Table or in the Library? This accident happened 8 months ago. I have been trying to get at the Report, but it is not there.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: If the Minister of Railways considers it important enough to be placed in the Library, he will do so. As I said, we forward such reports to the Ministry of Railways.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Minister of Railways says that it is up to the Transport Ministry to do so. This reply was given only two days ago by Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: If you think it is necessary, I will try to place the report in the Library.

As I said, Members can go to the Chief Inspector of Railways and hear about these accidents which might convince them, if they are to be convinced at all, because I know there are some people who can never be convinced.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Convince yourself and clear your own conscience.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I did not hear him. He always goes on interrupting in between when somebody else is speaking. That has become a habit with him. He cannot help it.

As I was saying, I am prepared to have this matter explained to hon. Members by the Chief Inspector of Railways. As a matter of fact, our inspectorate has been doing some research also in this field. They are trying to find out how the running of railways will be made safer. He will explain all these to Members.

So everything is being done in the matter. I am sure there is no increase in accidents. Of course, the human element comes in. Naturally, there is always the human element. You cannot always guarantee that something does not go wrong. It does go wrong. At the same time, every care is taken to see that railways run in a safe manner. If you look at the number of accidents that have occurred and the inquiries that have been made, you will find that the incidence of accidents is not as great as some people want to make it out.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : सभापति महोदय, जैसी कि आशा की जा सकती थी, अभी यातायात मंत्री महोदय ने भी इस तरह की बात कह दी कि किसी न्यायिक जांच की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

मैं समझता हूं कि यहां पर जो बहस हुई है और अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ कहा है वह इस बात को जोरदार शब्दों में प्रकट करता है कि न्यायिक जांच के हुए बिना इस सदन को और देश को वे पूरे तथ्य नहीं मिल सकेंगे जिनके कारण ये दुर्घटनायें हुई ।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने एक बात कह दी कि यह तो मैनपुरी फर्रुखाबाद गाड़ी की दुर्घटना हुई इसको ३० मील प्रति घंटा से अधिक की स्पीड से नहीं चलना चाहिये था और चूंकि इससे अधिक स्पीड से वह

गाड़ी चलायी गयी इसलिये यह दुर्घटना हुई । इस दुर्घटना के संबंध में मुझे कुछ अधिक ज्ञान है क्योंकि दुर्घटना के तुरन्त बाद मुझे वहां जाने का अवसर मिला था। मैनपुरी से दूसरा स्टेशन भोगांव आता है। इनके बिच में जितना टाइम लगना चाहिये उतना वह गाड़ी उस समय तक ले चुकी थी जब कि वह दुर्घटनास्थल पर पहुंची थी। यह रेलवे मंत्री महोदय जरा अपने रेकार्ड से देखने की कोशिश करें कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जब मैनपुरी से यह ट्रेन चली थी तो ठीक समय पर चल रही थी और उसे भोगांव जिस वक्त पहुंचना था वह वक्त वहीं तक पूरा हो चुका था जहां कि भोगांव से २ मील पहले यह दुर्घटना होगई थी। फिर यह कैसे कहा जाता है कि इस ट्रेन की स्पीड ज्यादा थी और स्पीड ज्यादा होने की वजह से यह दुर्घटना हो गई? मैं आप से यह बात निवेदन करना चहता हूं कि यह कहना कि गवर्नमेंट इंसपैक्टर आफ रेलवेज क्योंकि ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत हैं और ऐडीशनल कमिश्नर आफ रेलवेज सेफटी इसके मातहत हैं इसलिये वह जांच निष्पक्ष होगी यह बिलकुल ही तथ्यों के परे है। यह बात जाननी चाहिये और मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय यह बात जानें कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जो ऐडीशनल कमिश्नर आफ रेलवेज सेफटी जांच करते हैं, गवर्नमेंट इंसपैक्टर आफ रेलवेज जांच करते हैं तो क्या उन्हीं के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि वह यह भी देखें कि ट्रैक ठीक है या नहीं ? ट्रैक ठीक होने की जिम्मेदारी भी उन्हीं की है। वह इस बात का सर्टिफिकेट देते हैं कि ट्रैक ठीक है। अब सभापति महोदय, आप देख सकते हैं कि जब ट्रैक ठीक नहीं था और ट्रैक ठीक न होने की वजह से कोई दुर्घटना हो जाय तो ऐसे अधिकारी से जिसकी कि जिम्मेदारी ट्रैक को ठीक रखने की है उसी अधिकारी पर इस बात की जांच करने का भार डाला जाय तो वह कदापि इस बात को नहीं कहेगा कि ट्रैक ठीक नहीं था और उसमें गड़बड़ी की वजह से यह दुर्घटना हो गई ।

14 hrs.

मैं खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह टूंडला फर्रुखाबाद पैसेंजर की ट्रेन दुर्घटना जिसमें कि १८ लंका के नागरिक जोकि यहां के धार्मिक स्थानों का दर्शन करने आये थे, मारे गये, उसमें जो ट्रेन ड्राइवर मर गया वह टूंडला का रहने वाला था। उस ड्राइवर ने इस दुर्घटना से पहले कम से कम तीन बार यह रिपोर्ट दी थी कि ट्रैक ठीक नहीं है, वह हिलता है और गाड़ी हिलती है। अब हमारे मंत्री महोदय अपना सिर हिला रहे हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि अलावा सिर हिलाने के उनके पास अन्य कोई साधन नही है। मैं जानता हूं कि वह इसके जवाब में यही कहेंगे कि हमारे पास कोई कागज नहीं हैं लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाना चाहूंगा कि उन कागजों को गायब किया गया है। दुर्घटना के संबंध में उस मृत ड्राइवर ने यह रिपोर्ट्स भेजी थीं कि ट्रैक ठीक नहीं है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वह रेल जहां पर यह ए० डबलू० इंजन चल रहा है जो चलना चाहिये भारी रेल पर शायद ११० पौंड या ८७ पौंड की रेल पर वह ७५ पौंड की रेल पर चल रहा है? क्या मैनपुरी फर्रुखाबाद पैसेंजर की जो दुर्घटना हुई उस में जो रेल थी वह ७५ पौंड की नहीं थी? क्या उस में जो इंजन चल रहा है वह इंजन उस रेल पर चल सकता है और क्या पहले से इस बात की शिकायत की गई थी या नहीं? मुझे तो लगता है कि मेरे पास जो इस संबंध में सूचना मौजूद है उस पर अविश्वास करने का कोई कारण नहीं मालूम होता है क्योंकि मुझे टूंडला के लोगों से जोकि उस मृत ड्राइवर के पास रहने वाले हैं उनसे यह सूचना मिली है। उनका कहना है कि मृत ड्राइवर ने ट्रैक में गड़बड़ी होने के बारे में तीन बार रिपोर्ट

[श्री बृजराज सिंह]

की थी। अब गवर्नमेंट इंसपैक्टर आफ रेलवेज जिन पर कि इस बात की जिम्मेदारी है कि ट्रैक को ठीक रक्खे वह लाइन देखने का काम ठीक प्रकार नहीं करते हैं और उसकी कोई देखभाल नहीं करते हैं। उसके परिणामस्वरूप जब दुघटना हो जाती है और गवर्नमेंट इंसपैक्टर आफ रेलवेज जांच पड़ताल करते हैं और जब यह कहा जाता है कि हां उसने इस तरह की शिकायत की तो मेरी सूचना तो यहां तक है कि शिकोहाबाद के डाक बंगले में बैठ कर जहां पर कि यह ऐडीशनल कमिश्नर आफ रेलवे सेफ्टी जांच कर रहे थे वहां पर एक यार्ड का बयान बदलवाया गया सिर्फ इसलिये कि उसमें वह खुद फंस जाते हैं। उनका अपना विभाग फंसता है। अब जाहिर है कि जहां उनका अपना विभाग फंसता हो वहां यह कैसे मंजूर कर सकते हैं कि इस तरह का बयान दिया जाय। खैर मेरी कुछ शंका है जोकि मैंने रख दी। अगर वह गलत हो तो रेलवे मंत्री महोदय कह दें कि वह सही नहीं है। लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि इसके बारे में वह वही कहेंगे कि यह अफसर ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत हैं और इस बारे में वह मिनिस्ट्री जाने।

अक्सर यहां पर यह कह दिया जाता है कि इससे दो मंत्री संबंधित हैं। कभी कभी तो ऐसा लगता है कि शायद इस मुल्क में दो नहीं बल्कि कई सरकारें काम कर रही हैं। एक मंत्री दूसरे की बात जान नहीं सकता चूंकि दूसरे मंत्री के मातहत लोगों ने जांच कराई है, इसलिये वह एक न्यायिक जांच हो जायेगी मैं इसे ठीक नहीं मानता। सरकार का यह आर्गुमेंट कि न्यायिक जांच की अब जरूरत नहीं रही ठीक नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपने न्यायिक जांच के लिये पहले भी सहमति दी है और आपने मंजूर किया है कि न्यायिक जांच होनी चाहिये। सिकन्द्राबाद-द्रोणाचलम पसेंजर की दुर्घटना २-६-५६ को हुई थी। उस रेल दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप १२१ व्यक्ति मारे गये थे। उसमें आपने न्यायिक जांच का आदेश दिया था। न्यायिक जांच कमिशन ने क्या कहा और वह किस नतीजे पर पहुंचा वह मैं आपके सामन पढ़े देता हूं :—

"Thus, the conclusions reached by the Commission differed from those of the Government Inspector who has held that the accident was due to erosion and subsidence of the bridge approaches and no one was responsible for the accident. The Government made a re-appraisal of the facts of the case. The Central Government and some of the senior engineers . . .".

जो कमिशन बनाया गया था उसन कहा कि सेंट्रल रेलवेज के कुछ सीनियर इंजीनियर्स उसके लिये जिम्मेवार हैं। सभापति महोदय, मेरी शंका है और हमारे अधिकांश नागरिकों की शंका है कि जब भी कोई रेल दुर्घटना होती है तो वह रेलवे के कुछ अधिकारियों की गलती और लापरवाही के कारण होती है रेलवे अधिकारियों की लापरवाही के बिना कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हो सकती।

मंत्री महोदय का इस तरह की दलील देना कि चूंकि पहले से अधिक यात्री यात्रा करन लगे हैं इसलिये मरने वालों की संख्या भी अधिक होनी चाहिये और दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या भी ज्यादा होनी चाहिये, मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई उचित दलील नहीं है। खासतौर से सन् १९६१ में ऐसे मंत्री द्वारा जिनसे कि आशा की जाती है कि वह सब चीजों को बिना इस बात का ख्याल रक्खे हुए कि उन्हें अपनी मिनिस्ट्री को डिफैंड करना है भले ही वह गलती पर क्यों न हों उनसे हम आशा करते हैं कि वे निष्पक्षता से काम लेंगे। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ यह स्वीकार करना पड़ता है कि निष्पक्षता से काम नहीं लिया जाता। अब इस तरह की

दलीलें देना कि चूंकि पहले से लोग अधिक यात्रा करने लगे हैं इसलिये दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या अधिक बढ़ गयी है, रेलवे के अधिकारियों द्वारा दी जा सकती है। मंत्री महोदय का ऐसी दलील देना उचित नहीं लगता ।

अभी हमारे सामने जो वक्तव्य है उसके अनुसार पिछले दो सालों के अन्दर ज्यादा दुर्घटनायें नहीं हुई हैं। सिर्फ ४ आदमी मरे हैं। तो ऐसा क्यों होता है? क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके लिये यह कहेंगे कि जिन दो सालों में दुर्घटनायें कम हुई उन दो सालों के अन्दर यात्री कम चले? अब ऐसी बात तो है नहीं। जब यह बात नहीं है तो तब कैसे कह सकते हैं कि चूंकि यात्री ज्यादा चलने लगे हैं इसलिये दुर्घटनायें ज्यादा होन लगी हैं.....

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैंने यह कभी नहीं कहा कि यात्री ज्यादा चलने लगे हैं इसलिये दुर्घटनायें ज्यादा हो गयी हैं। अब अगर यह बात मेरे मुह में रक्खी जाती है तो गलत बात की जाती है।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : आपने अभी श्री हेम बरूआ को इंटरप्ट करते हुए जो बात कही थी मुझे उससे ऐसा लगा कि शायद उससे यह बात निकलती है कि यात्री पहले से ज्यादा चलने लगे हैं इसलिये दुर्घटनाओं में वृद्धि असंभव नहीं.....

श्री जगजीवन राम : जो आप कह रहे हैं मैंने नहीं कहा था।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : उससे यह मतलब तो निकल ही सकता है कि रेलों पर भार ज्यादा पड़ रहा है, वह ओवरवर्कड हैं और दुर्घटनायें हो जाती हैं। यह कोई दलील नहीं हो सकती।

टूंडला फरुखाबाद पसेंजर पर हुई दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप १८ लंका यात्री मारे गये। वे यहां पर धार्मिक कृत्य के लिये आये हुए थे। यह एक बड़ी दुखपूर्ण बात है कि हमारे देश में आये हुए लंका के नागरिक इस तरह से ट्रेन दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप मारे गये। उनके शव को लंका में भेजा गया यह ठीक ही किया गया लेकिन उसी के साथ साथ हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि क्या कोई इस तरीके का कायदा नहीं बनाया जा सकता और कोई इस तरह का कदम नहीं उठाया जा सकता जिससे कि हम इन रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं को कम कर सकें और समाप्त कर सकें। अब इस तरह के कदमों को अगर उठाना है तो मैं इस संबंध में बिलकुल आश्वस्त हूं कि जब तक पूरी रेलवेज की कार्यविधि पर कि किस तारीके से काम चल रहा है उस सारी व्यवस्था की हम अच्छे तरीके से खोज बीन नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम अपने प्रयास में सफल नहीं होने वाले हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि रेल मंत्री महोदय आज अथवा कुछ दिन बाद इस बात के लिय तैयार हों कि वह पार्लियामेंट के कुछ सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनायें जो कि रेलवज की सारी व्यवस्था के बारे में पूरी तरह से जांच पड़ताल करे।

आज वहां पर काफी गड़बड़ चलती है। मेरे पास सूचना ह कि आपके बड़े बड़े अफसर, करीब करीब, ४०, ५० होंगे और जिनकी कि सूची मेरे पास है उनको चार महीने बाद सदर्न रेलवे से नार्दन रेलवे में भज दिया जाता है, और ईस्टर्न रेलवे से वैस्टर्न रेलवे में भेज दिया जाता है। आखिर पता लगाना चाहिये कि यह क्या बात है और ऐसा क्यों होता है। मैं तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि मेरे पास वक्त नहीं है लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह अवश्य चाहूंगा कि वह इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान दें और जैसा मैंने उनसे मांग की है पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की एक कमेटी बनाये जोकि इस बात की जांच करे कि रेलवे की व्यवस्था कैसी है और उसके परिचालन व्यवस्था में कोई गड़बड़ी

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

तो नहीं पैदा हो गई है, कोई खामी और कोई कमी तो नहीं पैदा हो गई है।

14·09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे रेलवे मंत्री महोदय से यही कहना है कि कम से कम वे टूंडला-फर्रुखाबाद पैसेंजर संबंधी दुर्घटना को न्यायिक जांच के लिये राजी हो जायें क्योंकि उसमें हताहत होने वाले व्यक्ति इस देश के नागरिक नहीं थे बल्कि विदेशी नागरिक थे। मेरी समझ में एक दूसरे देश की सरकार को यह विश्वास दिलाने के लिये कि इस दुर्घटना के बारे में जो हमारी सरकार कहती है वही चीज हाईकोर्ट के जज भी कहते हैं, न्यायिक जांच करा लेनी चाहिये। अगर आप यह मानते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट इंसपैक्टर आफ रेलवेज ने इस दुर्घटना के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट दी है वह सही है तब आपको इसको न्यायिक जांच के सुपुर्द करने से इंकार नहीं करना चाहिये। अगर हाईकोर्ट का जज भी वही चीज कहे जोकि सरकारी रिपोर्ट कहती है तो विदेशी गवर्नमेंट को पूरा विश्वास हो जायगा कि यह दुर्घटना रेलवे व्यवस्था की कमी अथवा लापरवाही की वजह से नहीं हुई थी।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मुल्क की जनता में तब तक विश्वास पैदा नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि आप इन दुर्घटनाओं की न्यायिक जांच के लिये तैयार नहीं होंगे। अब वक्त आ गया है जब रेलवे मंत्री महोदय को अपने सारे कर्मचारियों को हिलाने डुलाने और जगाने के लिये तैयार हो जाना चाहिये। उनको न्यायिक जांच कराने के लिये तैयार हो जाना चाहिये। और उसके फलस्वरूप जो तथ्य आयें वे सारे जनता के सामने रक्खें और न्यायिक जांच के आधार पर जनता को बतलायें कि हमारी गलती नहीं है। आज लोगों के दिलों में जो यह शंका है कि कर्मचारियों की ओर से गलतियां और लापरवाही हुई हैं उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in a debate like this it becomes very difficult to give a reply, especially when the cases of accidents are discussed. Even if it is a case of one accident or a case of one fatal casualty it becomes very difficult. Human life is precious and it is said that 'Man is the image of God'. If one image is destroyed, it cannot be replaced by human agency. If one image is destroyed it leads to untold miseries to the family of the deceased and any relief can hardly be any compensation for that loss. If becomes difficult to argue out a case on the basis of statistics, incidence of previous accidents or the trend of accidents. Therefore, I will avoid quoting figures or statistics, comparative or otherwise, whether of accidents in this country or of accidents in other countries. Because I always feel that even if it is one fatal accident, it is unfortunate. And, if I am going to reply to this debate it is in that spirit.

Shri Rajendra Singh: What?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please wait and hear.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I am trying to hear.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There have been, in quick succession a few accidents. And, if we were to judge the incidence of accidents on the Indian Railways by the number of accidents which have taken place during a month or during 2 or 3 months, naturally, it may appear that the incidence has been very high. But if one were to compare the accidents that have been taking place on the Indian Railways during the last few years, the figures of which I have been supplying to this House—It was I who, perhaps, for the first time circulated a pamphlet dealing with the accidents on the Indian Railways for the last 20 years—it will be otherwise.

Some hon. friend quoted some figures and said that the incidence of accidents on the Indian Railways has increased after independence. There are certain yardsticks which have been recognised for judging the incidence of accidents on railways. And the accidents have to be related with passenger miles, vehicle miles or the number of passengers travelled.

When I asked Shri Hem Barua to quote the figures of passengers carried by the Indian Railways during those given periods, it was never my intention to infer that with the increase in the number of passengers there should necessarily be an increase in the number of accidents. It has always been my endeavour—and the purpose of placing statements before the House is—only to show that ever since I took over the responsibility for this Ministry it has been my constant endeavour, along with the Members of the Railway Board, to take measures which will minimise the incidence of accidents on Indian Railways. And, it will be a tragic lack of understanding on the part of anybody who says that these measures have proved to be fruitless.

As I have said, if one were to study the incidence of accidents on Indian Railways say, for the last 5 years, one will notice that it has been on a downward trend. But, every year, I have always placed before the House, either in my Budget speech or otherwise, that though it has been a fortunate year and the number of accidents on Indian Railways has been less, there is no sense of complacency either in the Railway Ministry, or the Railway Board or in the Railway Administrations, and efforts for further minimising the incidence of accidents will be pursued and continued.

There are two or three causes due to which accidents may take place. Either it is fault on the track which may be due to lack of maintenance or which may be due to sabotage. When I say that it is due to fault, it may be due to faults in the track either due to lack of proper maintenance or due to sabotage. The other cause may be the fault in the rolling-stock, either in the engine or in the coaches or in the wagons. And the third will be the failure of human element.

When accidents take place, in the case of minor accidents, enquiry is held by railway officers of requisite seniority or requisite status. In case of major accidents, enquiries are held —statutory enquiries—not by officers of the Railway Ministry but, as has been pointed out by my hon. friend, Dr. Subbarayan, by the Railway Inspectorate which is under the Ministry of Transport.

I am repeating this because there has been misunderstanding in certain quarters—even in quarters which are expected to know that very thoroughly—that the Railway Inspectorate is under the Railway Ministry. And, as a matter of fact, there came out something in the newspapers, in an article by a gentleman who happened at one stage to be the Minister of Railways himself. So, I am repeating this because there has been some misunderstanding in certain quarters that the Railway Inspectorate is under the Railway Ministry.

An enquiry in the case of an accident is a technical matter and the Railway Inspectorate holds the enquiry and sends the report to the Transport Ministry, who, in their turn, transmit it to the Railway Ministry. And, after that we accept the report of the Railway Inspectorate. They, after a technical investigation and appreciation of the conditions of the accident determine the causes of the accident. It may be sabotage; it may be failure of track or rolling-stock or it may be failure of the human element. The cause may be any one of these three.

There have been demands for judicial enquiry. I am not one who is determined either to have or not to have a judicial enquiry. (*Interruption*). I have, on occasions, myself ordered judicial enquiries when I felt that a judicial enquiry was necessary.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

But, in all these cases one very remarkable factor has come to my notice. Invariably in all the cases the findings of the railway inspectorate have been upheld after the judicial enquiry.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I quoted certain instances where it was not so.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will advise my hon. friend to go through the report itself and not read some extracts. The report is available in the Library. If he does it he will find that what I am saying is correct. He has given only certain extracts.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They are the conclusions.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If he goes through the report that is available in the Library of the House, he will find that I am correct. I am not quoting extensively from it because the time is short and the report is available for perusal by the hon. Members.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it not a fact that the conclusions were different?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is what I am saying. If he goes through that report, he will find that they are not so. Invariably in all these cases the findings of the railway inspectorate have been upheld after the judicial enquiries. But that raises another question and we have been examining, in consultation with the Minister of Transport and Communications. If in all major cases, judicial enquiries have to be ordered and in minor accidents investigation is to be made by the railway officers themselves, whether there was any necessity for maintaining the railway inspectorate or not. Another thing in this connection is to be said. The railway inspectorate are not charged with the responsibility of certifying the condition of the railway tracks. That is another misunderstanding which perhaps Shri Braj Raj Singh has. They certify only in the case of new railway lines, when they have to be commissioned for the first time. It is only at that time that they certify whether the new railway line that has been laid is fit for introducing a train service or not but once they have certified that a new railway line is fit, the maintenance of the track and its certification is the sole responsibility of the Railway Ministry. The railway inspectorate has nothing to do with the certification of the railway track after that and if some information has been given to my hon. friend Shri Braj Raj Singh, it is incorrect information. He has either to accept my statement or he has to depend upon the information that has been given to him and I say that incorrect information has been given to him. The railway inspectorate has nothing to do with certification of the condition of the railway track.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Who does it? Somebody must be in charge of it.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The Railway does it; they have to run the service and maintain the track. They have to certify that the track is fit for running a train.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: But do you take shelter under the plea that some X was responsible? Can you take shelter under that?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not suggesting that somebody else is responsible for the maintenance of the track.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: That is neither here nor there.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am saying that I am solely responsible for the maintenance of my track.....

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: And you failed.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am saying that we are solely responsible for the maintenance of the track and keep

the track in good condition. Where my officers find that a speed restriction is necessary, a speed restriction is placed; where they find that the train services have to be cancelled for a few days in order to bring a track to a good condition, the train services are stopped. It was said here that the railway inspectorate is responsible for certifying the fitness of the track and so they would not blame themselves if they were made to investigate the causes of the accident. I was trying to remove that incorrect information. We have periodical checks of the track. As a matter of fact there is a daily round of the track by officials who are charged with this responsibility. Periodically the tracks are checked by the Hallide machine which records on the graph the condition of the track and in both these cases, in the case of Ghatsila accident and Farrukhabad accident, that machine's recording was done, one in September and the other in May, and the graphs are there.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Farrukhabad was in May?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes. Therefore, the track condition was good. About Farrukhabad it has been said that there was a complaint by the driver that the track condition was not good. I will not withhold any facts from the House. During the monsoons a few drivers had pointed out certain points on that line and they noticed some jerks while running there. But they did not include this section. Wherever they pointed out, the drivers pointed out these defects, the tracks were repaired and made fit.

It has been said that when a driver refuses to take out an engine, he was forced to take it out. It is not correct. That day Shri Vajpayee was saying this. Then I requested him to supply me the details of cases where the drivers, on their refusal to take out a defective engine, have been forced to take them out. I may assure him and also the House that I will take the most drastic and serious action against any officer, howsoever high he may be, who forces any priver to take out a defective engine.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I will give him the cases.

Shri Rajendra Singh: But he will always depend upon the reports of his officers.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I cannot depend upon his report. I will have to depend upon the report of my officers. Wherever I find that any officer is at fault, I will take action against him. Wherever I have found that officers are at fault, I have not deterred in taking action against them and there are instances where I have dismissed officers also. I have taken even summary action in the case of not only employees but in the case of gazetted officers also and I assure the House that wherever I find them at fault, I shall take action. I have to depend upon the report of the officers.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: But a judicial enquiry, rather than a departmental enquiry, will enable him to identify the officers who may have been at fault because otherwise the officers control the kind of departmental enquiries that are held.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: In cases of disciplinary action, I cannot have a judicial enquiry. I was talking of disciplinary action where the drivers have been forced to take out defective engines at the threat of some penalty.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A judicial enquiry will bring out all these facts, where people will be allowed to come and give evidence...(*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: An allegation has been made that some engine drivers had been forced to take out defective engines and he wants details of these cases to be given to him. What kind of enquiry is needed comes afterwards. First facts must be supplied to him.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The whole snag about this ran be seen. If they come out and give evidence against their own officer, departmental officer, the officer will subvert the entire evidence and witnesses. The Minister will depend upon the report of that officer. Naturally, nothing will come out. So, if there is a judicial enquiry, the employees would be free and they will manage to bring evidence and witnesses before the judicial body and then things will come out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Judicial enquiry on what?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Into the accidents.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different thing. We are at a different stage now.

Shri Rajendra Singh: It is the same thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not the same thing.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is my difficulty. The point was not about a judicial enquiry. The point was something else. I am sorry I can give only information. I cannot supply anything more than that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: About the enquiry, or whatever it might be, that would be a different thing.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Unless an assurance is given to the effect that any employee who brings an allegation against the superiors shall not be punished or shall not be allowed to suffer at the hands of the officers, nothing will come about. This assurance has no value.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: This blanket assurance can never be given and anybody who has run the administration will never give the assurance.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): It is impracticable.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is impracticable and it is an impossible assurance that my hon. friend demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us move forward.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have mentioned the two things which I wanted to mention. Then, I come to the human element. As I have said on previous occasions, it is not merely punitive action that I depend upon. Corrective measures are also taken. There are training and refresher courses, and also with a view to give encouragement to our staff, I have been giving rewards as well. Some hon. friends said that rewards are given to the drivers who run at higher speeds. We are giving rewards to our drivers who are trying to maintain punctuality, but in any case, we never permit any driver to exceed the speed limits that have been determined for the engine. As a matter of fact, on the one hand, we have been rewarding drivers for good performance, and on the other hand, we have been punishing those who ignore the instructions so far as the speed limit is concerned.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it not a fact that even drivers of goods trains are encouraged to run the train at a speed of 40 miles an hour?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It may be, but as I have said, we give rewards for drivers for good performance on the one hand, and on the other hand, any driver who exceeds the speed limit that has been determined for an engine or a section of the track is punished. So, I cannot say whether it is 40 or 35 miles an hour. It all depends upon the engine and the track. Whatever the speed limit that has been fixed for the engine, if any driver exceeds that, he is punished.

After the accident takes place, naturally the question of relief comes. About Ghatsila many things have been said and have appeared, and many things have been quoted here. The accident took place at midnight, at

about 1 o'clock. The first to reach the spot was the relief train which was something like an improvised relief train—not a regular relief train. One officer who happened to be at Ghatsila station immediately collected some coaches when the news reached the station. He collected some coaches, one engine and a non-official doctor who was available in the passenger train there. They went to the place of the accident. Immediately, information was sent by the station master to the civil police station in the town of Ghatsila. Naturally the people of the Copper Corporation were also informed. The sub-inspector of police and others reached there immediately and when the Copper Corporation people were informed, their doctors, their officers and also a large number of workers of the Copper Corporation trade union reached the place. Naturally they were the first to reach the place of the accident and do whatever relief they could render at that dark hour of the night. It was naturally an improvised train. It was not a regular relief train. As soon as they got the information at Ghatsila station, where a passenger train was detained there for this train to pass, the officer who was there organised some sort of relief and rushed to the place of the accident. Naturally, in that train we cannot expect medicines or milk or anything like that. When the regular trains came, they had all these provisions; they had milk, medicines and fruits.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): How long did the regular relief train take to reach there?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It reached in the morning. The accident took place at about 1 o'clock in the night. The first people to reach there were the persons from Ghatsila, the civil police, come railway officers, the station master and employees and officers of the Copper Corporation of Ghatsila along with their doctors, nurses and others. Even those who reached there during the night could not do much relief work. One can understand that. It was very dark and the embankment was high. Therefore, during the night, much relief work could not be done in the very nature of the thing. To all injured passengers who were in a position to move, some help was given. In the morning, the regular relief train came. The officers came; a large number of officials and non-officials came from Jamshedpur. I myself reached there by the evening and I saw the relief work being done. I visited the hospitals at all the three places.

Again, it has been suggested in some Calcutta papers and also by some hon. Members here that the railways gave first priority to the restoration of the line and not to the relief work. Perhaps, people forget that for taking out the people dead or injured who are under the debris, the debris will have to be removed. The crane was brought there. The crane can move only when there is the line. So, with a view to take out the people who were under the debris, the debris had to be removed, and therefore, the railway line had to be restored to take the crane there. So, whatever restoration work was done, was done not with a view to make the train run on that line, but only with a view to take out the debris so that the people, whoever were under the debris, could be removed.

I wanted to explain this because it has been quoted in some papers in Calcutta and also by some hon. Members here. It was all with a view to take out the people from under the debris. By about 2 o'clock, all the injured or dead persons who were under the debris were taken out. There was some delay, because when accidents take place, we cannot remove certain items from there till the police and the Inspector of Railway Accidents have given order for clearance and say: "Now, you can start your restoration work." Here, there was a two hours' delay, because the Bihar police had to give the clearance order. For that, some high police officials came from Patna and Ranchi. Otherwise, we could perhaps

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

have restored the line and run the crane two hours earlier. But it could not be helped. But no injured person was affected due to that delay. That is my information. When I reached there in the evening, I was assured by every person that all living persons were taken out from the debris by 12 o'clock and they were sent to the neighbouring hospitals, to the railway hospital, the civil hospital, etc., either at Jamshedpur or Ghatsila or Kharagpur.

Then the regular relief to the injured started. There have been some complaints that we had not given the details about the dead persons. It was our difficulty. The police officers and the railway officers were trying to do their best to identify the dead. But it is very difficult to identify them, and as and when they were identified, their particulars were given out at Calcutta and also at Jamshedpur and Kharagpur. Free passes were given to the relations of the dead and the injured to go to the site of the accident and also to the hospitals. When I reached there, I gave orders that all the relations of the injured persons and dead persons coming there should be accommodated by the railways and all their expenses should be met by the railways. That was done.

Shri Hem Barua questioned me about compensation. In the matter of compensation, I have been always very liberal and I can assure him that Claim Commissioners have been appointed. They will determine the amount of compensation to be paid in the case of the dead and injured persons. I will see that if possible more than what is awarded by the Claim Commissioner is paid to the relations of the dead persons and to the injured persons.

I have much material, but as I have said it is very difficult to speak on a subject like this where even one accident or one casualty is such as to cause serious anxiety to the Railway Ministry. We have been taking all the precautions that is possible for us to take and all the precautions and measures will continue to be taken.

I may say one thing more that more than a million employees of the railways have been discharging their responsibilities very faithfully, efficiently and loyally. But for their loyal cooperation, it would not have been possible to run the Indian Railways so efficiently. When I say 'efficiently', it is not on my own testimony, but on the testimony of authorities who came from outside the country, the authorities deputed by the World Bank to determine the working condition and efficiency of the Indian Railways before they could think of advancing loans. On the testimony of those authorities, the functioning of the Indian Railways can compare very well with the best run railways of the world.

In the interests of the railway employees and the railway officers, so that their efficiency would be further improved, I am considering the appointment of a committee, which may include some prominent people in the country, and some Members of this House and the other House with very wide terms of reference to consider the question of accidents on the Indian Railways and to suggest ways and means for further minimising them. I think that will be in the interest of the railwaymen themselves. The committee will determine how far the railwaymen and the officers....

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: When will this committee start functioning?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am going to consider the setting up of such a committee.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He is just thinking aloud.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is what I am doing at this stage.

This debate will be useful to make more than a million railwaymen—both officers and staff—more alive to

their responsibilities and to think that all the passengers entrusted to them are sacred trusts and no pains should be spread to see that everybody who uses the Indian Railways will be sure of safe travel. I have nothing more to say.

Shri Vajpayee: Some important points raised in the debate have not been replied to. In regard to the Mainpuri accident, I raised three important questions: Why the train was being run at a speed of more than 30 miles per hour when it was not running late; when there was no speedometer in the engine, how the Railway Minister has come to the conclusion that the train was running at such a high speed and why the brake was applied by the driver?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is not a question of the Railway Minister or Ministry coming to any conclusion. It is the Inspector of Railways who comes to this conclusion, because he investigated into the causes of these accidents. I have not gone into the details, because the time at my disposal was very short. All I will say is that all these points will be met in the report of the Railway Inspector and I will request the Ministry of Transport and Communications to send a copy of the report to Shri Vajpayee.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The driver of this train who was killed in this accident had three times complained to the authorities that the track was defective. What about that?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have said it is not a fact.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): The hon. Minister just now said that because Shri Vajpayee asked a question, a copy of the report would be sent to him. What about other accidents like the accident at Siliguri? 8 or 9 months have passed; why should it not be laid on the Table? Why should not the Ghatsila report be laid on the Table?

•

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have informed the House that about Ghatsila I have not yet received detailed report.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: When it is received, it should be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Rajendra Singh may take five minutes for his reply.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the reply which the hon. Minister has given to the discussion on the railway accidents is extremely disappointing. When this motion was moved, it was moved with the belief that the discussion between ourselves on one side and the Ministry on the other side would be fruitful. But from what has transpired so far, I feel that the whole time, the whole discussion on this matter, has been completely wasteful. The Minister for Transport and Communications said that there is no need of any judicial inquiry into matters of railway accidents.....

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I never said it about railway accidents.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I do not know what is at the back of his mind, but I judge him by his words. He said judicial inquiry is not necessary because only those people who have technical knowledge of a thing should be in charge of giving judgment if anything goes wrong. Let us take, for example, the members of the UPSC. They are not technical men, but when they have to appoint technical men, they take the cooperation of a technical man, but the final judgment always rests with them. Similarly, there should be a judicial inquiry and it would take into consideration the information that would be supplied by the Inspector of Railways or anybody who has technical knowledge of the railways. Therefore, so far as I am concerned, I reject his plea and I again demand that wherever there is a railway accident, there should be a judicial inquiry.

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[Shri Rajendra Singh]

One question may arise, *viz.*, there are thousands of accidents happening every year on the railways and how can there be thousands of judicial inquiries?

Some Hon. Members: Eight thousand?

Shri Rajendra Singh: 8000 in one year. That is the report of the Minister. I hope, Sir, that the hon. Members who interrupt me are not Ministers and there is only one Railway Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is some misunderstanding about the significance of the words "railway accident", because it includes many things. Therefore, the hon. Member is also right, but the surprise of the hon. Members is also correct.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He means major accidents.

Shri Rajendra Singh: When I started discussing this matter I had in my mind all sorts of accidents that are happening on the railways. While initiating the debate I said: "Most concerned as I am with the loss of lives in the railway accidents, I am also concerned with the loss of property and loss of time that is occurring on the railways". So I tried to take the entire picture as it is obtaining on the railways.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is exactly the question that was put, in order to find out whether he meant to say that all the 8000 accidents were covered under that definition as to be enquired into by a judicial authority.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I was trying to explain that. I said that a judicial enquiry can take place in each case. That is my contention. The question is one of physical difficulty, that we cannot have 8000 judicial enquiries.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (बगहा): मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न कर रहे हैं या भाषण दे रहे हैं।

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह : मैं प्रश्न नहीं कर रहा हूं, भाषण दे रहा हूं महाराज।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बोलते जायें।

Shri Rajendra Singh: We have guardians of law and order in every corner of the country. We have magistrates and judges in all the districts and sub-divisions of this country. As soon as an accident takes place, the local magistrate under whose jurisdiction that accident happened should be given the power to examine the matter judicially. He should be empowered to call witnesses, call for the records from the railways and also call the persons involved there. He should then give a report. Such reports should not be presented to the Railway Board but they should be first presented to the Parliament. Unless this measure is taken, Sir, I do not think the situation is likely to make any significant improvement.

I had discussions with my friends who are railway employees. They told me that they were as much concerned, feeling as unhappy over these things as anybody in this country. The hon. Minister said that he is receiving the cheerful co-operation of the employees. But those employees say that the railway administration is not at all anxious, not at all willing to take the co-operation of the employees.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Not through you, but direct.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I am there in the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. That is what they told me yesterday afternoon. My submission is that the members of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation should be invited by the members of the Railway Board.

An Hon. Member: Not the Minister?

15 hrs.

Shri Rajendra Singh: He can also be present. There should be a discussion between the two parties after which they should evolve certain measures to minimise the accidents and, at the same time, bring about better co-operation and understanding between the administration on the one side and the employees on the other. Sir, on behalf of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation I would like to tell you and through you to the House, that when such invitations are at all received by us we will cheerfully respond to them and co-operate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment to the motion moved by Shri Vajpayee: Am I required to put it?

Shri Vajpayee: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and recommends that Government should consider the desirability of instituting judicial enquiry into these accidents". (1).

The Lok Sabha divided

Shri P. L. Barupal (Bikaner—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, my vote has not been correctly recorded. I wanted to vote for 'Noes'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, one one will be added to 'Noes'.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajgang): My vote has not been recorded at all. I voted for 'Ayes'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One will be add to 'Ayes' also.

15:01 hrs.

Division No. 6]

AYES

Asser, Shri
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Dass Gupta, Shri B.
Deb, Shri P. G.
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Godsora, Shri S. C.
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Kodiyan, Shri
Kumbhar, Shri
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Matera, Shri
Matiq, Qazi
Mohammed Imam Shr
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mullick, Shri B. C.
Nath Pai, Shri
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamoni
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati
Patil Shri Nana
Patil, Shri U. L.
Rajendra Singh, Shri
Ram Garib, Shri
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Saksena, Shri S. L.
Sonule, Shri H. N.
Soren, Shri Debi
Sugandhi, Shri
Thakore, Shri M. B.
Vajpayee, Shri

NOES

Achar, Shri
Agadi, Shri
Agarwal, Shri Manakbhai
Ajit Singh, Shri
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Asthana, Shri Lila Dhar
Ayyakannu, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
Barman, Shri
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandak, Shri
Chandra Shankar, Shri
Chuni Lal, Shri
Damani, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ganapathy, Shri
Gandhi, Shri M. M.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
H
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Iqbal Singh, Sardar
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jangde, Shri
Jedhe, Shri G. K.
Jena, Shri K.
Jhun Jhunwala, Shri
Joshi, Shri Liladhar
Jyotishi, Pandit J.P.
Kasi Ram, Shri V.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khawaja, Shri Jamal
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lachman Singh, Shri
Lahiri, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal Dr. Pashupati
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masurya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chand

NOES—*contd*

Mehta Shri J. R
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Melkote, Dr.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri R. R.
Mishra, Shri B. D.
Mohideen, Shri Gulam
Muniswamy, Shri N. R.
Murmu, Shri Paika
Naldurgkar, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Oza, Shri
Padam Dev, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Panna Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri R. D.
Patel, Shri T. S.
Ilai, Shri Thanu
ha kar, Shri Naval
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raguramaiah, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramananda Tirtha, Swami
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramesh Prasad Singh, Shr
Rampure, Shri M.
Rane, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rungsung Sulsa, Shri
Rup Narain, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahai, Shri Ganpat
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanjri Rupji, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Selku, Shri
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankar Deo, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shobha Ram, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Sidhi, Shri
Singh, Shri H.P.
Singh, Shri K. N.
Singh, Shri M. N.
Singh, Shri R. P.
Sinha, Shri Sarangdhara
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Subarayan, Dr. P.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath
Tiwari, Shri R. S.
Tiwari, Pandit D. N.
Tyagi, Shri
Uike, Shri
Umrao Singh, Shri
Vairavan, Shri A.
Vedakumari, Kumari M.
Viswanath Prasad, Shri
Vyas, Shri R. C.
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Wodeyar, Shri

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the result of the division is as follows:

Ayes 35; Noes 137.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the statement made by the Minister of Railways in the House on the 20th November, 1961, on major accidents which occurred recently."

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the view of the hon. Minister, immediate consideration of the next Bill in the order paper, namely, the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Bill, is very essential. If hon. Members co-operate, we can pass it quickly before we take up non-official business.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Our difficulty is this. We were given to understand by Government that they have no business. Now it is 3 o'clock, half an hour after the time allotted for non-official business, and they come with this argument.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have certainly heard this complaint more than once, and the answer also. Probably, if hon. Members agree, we might take it up. I hope hon. Members agree that it might be taken up. Now the Deputy Labour Minister. He will be very brief and sweet.

15.04 hrs.

IRON ORE MINES LABOUR WELFARE CESS BILL

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on iron ore for the financing of activities to promote the welfare

of labour employed in the iron ore mining industry be taken into consideration."

Iron ore mining industry employs a substantial labour force. During the year 1960, about 50,000 persons were employed for raising 10·7 million tonnes of ore, as against 26,000 persons employed in 1952 for an output of four million tonnes. The production target fixed for the Third Plan is about 32 million tonnes in 1965-66 (22 million tonnes for internal consumption and ten million tonnes for export). This would involve employment of additional labour on a large scale. The need for keeping the labour force employed in this important industry contented and peaceful can hardly be over-emphasised.

Constant efforts have been made by Government to get improvements effected, on a voluntary basis, in the working and living conditions of the labour engaged in the industry. The results obtained have, however, not been encouraging. The reports of the officers of the Industrial Relations Machinery who, during their visits to mines, persuade managements to provide at least the minimum facilities, show that despite their efforts, facilities such as water supply, housing, sanitation, education and recreation are either generally lacking or inadequate. A Working Group set up in 1956, which included representatives of employers and workers, while commenting on the unsatisfactory labour conditions in mines surveyed by them, reported that individual employers had their own limitations, that even among the larger employers instances of indifference to the problem were by no means rare and that, in any case, smaller units could not achieve anything by themselves. They also stated that the problem of housing was of such a magnitude and involved so much financial outlay that it could not be tackled successfully without Government intervention. The Working Group, therefore, recommended that a Welfare Fund financed by a special cess, on the pattern of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund or the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund, should be set up. This recommendation was supported by the tripartite Industrial Committee on mines other than coal, which included representatives of State Governments. The present Bill is in pursuance of this recommendation. It represents the consensus of opinion of all the parties vitally concerned.

The Bill contains eight clauses. Clause 2 provides for the levy of a cess at such rate not exceeding 50 naya paise per metric tonne of iron ore produced, as the Central Government may fix from time to time. It is expected that the cess at the maximum rate of 50 naye paise will yield about Rs. 40 lakhs per annum, on the basis of average production during the last three years.

The welfare activities for which the proceeds of the cess may be utilised are indicated in clause 3 of the Bill. It is not the intention to take over completely the responsibility of the employers in the matter of provision of welfare facilities. The primary responsibility in this regard is, and must remain, that of employers. This clause also provides for payment of grants-in-aid in respect of approved welfare schemes, as also to owners who provide welfare facilities at their mines of the prescribed standard.

Clauses 4 and 5 deal with administrative aspects. Under clause 4, tripartite advisory committees will be constituted in the major iron ore producing States, in consultation with which the proceeds from the cess will be utilised for providing welfare measures.

Clause 6 is an important one. Under this clause, the Central Government is empowered to exempt any State or part thereof from the purview of the proposed legislation if there is a law in force in that State making adequate provisions for providing welfare amenities to iron ore workers.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

Clause 7 provides for the publishing of welfare activities undertaken and the statement of accounts thereon. Clause 8 deals with subordinate legislation, detailing the purposes for which rules can be framed under the Act. The scope of this clause is limited to matters of procedure or detail and the delegation is of a normal character.

This Bill is very simple and, I might say, its simple object is to raise some fund for the welfare of the working class people engaged in iron ore mines. Hon. Members, specially those who take interest in the problems of working classes, are aware of the condition under which iron ore workers are living and working. They work under the most unhygienic conditions in regard to their problems of housing, health, sanitation, education and water. So, they have to be attended to. I am sure the House will appreciate that this is an urgent matter and Government are keen to see that this Bill is put on the statute book as early as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

> "That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on iron ore for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of labour employed in the iron ore mining industry be taken into consideration."

I hope hon. Members will take half the time which the Minister took.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammum): I welcome this measure, notwithstanding the fact that the experience we had in the working of a similar organisation like the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund has not been taken into consideration. The experience that we have gained in working that organisation should have been taken into account while drafting this piece of legislation. I congratulate the Government on the eagerness they have shown to push through this Bill during this session, because I consider it as one of the rare instances wherein Government have tried to implement the assurance given in this House.

As the hon. Minister has stated, the conditions under which the iron ore workers are working are very inhuman. With regard to housing, they live in thatched bamboo hutments which are unfit for human habitation. Even water is not available in adequate quantities what to talk of protected water supply. Their wages are something like Rs. 1|2|- a day and so forth. They are the lowest paid workers among the mine workers.

With regard to profits, the owners are making huge profits. I would cite only one instance, that of the iron ore mines at Gua which are worked by Martin Burn who are the owners of Indian Iron and Steel Works. For the directors there is a very fine guest house. I do not grudge them this. On the top of the hill there is a very fine aerodrome constructed for the benefit of the directors and the official staff. But you see in contrast in what condition the workers are kept. They are kept in very inhuman conditions. There is no proper water supply. There is not even good housing. This is only to show as an instance.

Then you take, for example, the public sector. In the Dhalli Rajhara iron ore mines also the conditions are similar to what are obtaining in the private sector. There is no proper housing. Only some quarters are being constructed. These workers do not have any relation in the surrounding area. They are generally workers who are drawn from other States. They are subjected to these inhuman conditions. I hope and trust that some welfare activities will be undertaken.

I have got a lot to say about administration and about so many things, but I am not going to say . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After hope and trust the speech should conclude.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I hope this will go a long way in improving the welfare of these iron ore mine workers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Sir, I also want to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. lady Member should also be very brief, though sweet she always is.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I will be very brief though it is very difficult to be sweet on this particular subject because the condition of the iron ore mine workers, as Shri Vittal Rao has already pointed out, is one of the most primitive and the workers live in conditions which are hard to believe unless you see them. Therefore we are happy that at last this Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Bill has been introduced We want it to be passed into law, but we hope that they will also consider many of the difficulties which are facing the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund in its work and will try to so implement the Act in the case of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund that they are able to overcome those shortcomings.

The main thing over here is the question of housing, of transport and of minimum medical needs being met. These are the three very important things. Take the question of water supply, for example, in Gua. In the Gua Iron ore mines it is open mining as the hon. Minister knows. In the rains if you see the water there, it is absolutely red water. I do not know how human beings can drink that water. That is worked by the Indian Iron and Steel Company which is one of the biggest and the richest of industrial units in the whole of India. We have brought this to the notice of our Mines Directorate and others but nothing has happened up till now. At least we should be in a position to give to all these people who are working right on the top of the hill water to drink. They work on the top of the hill and live right down below. They do not have a protected drinking water supply or even any kind of good water supply. Therefore this is the minimum.

Then take the question of housing. If you go either to the manganese ore mines or the iron ore mine areas which are all in that jugle area of Singbhum and Keonjhar and which I know very well, you will find that the houses there are not made with brick and mortar, not even with bamboos, but are made largely with jungle sticks. Besides these, there are a few Adivasi houses which they make not even with bricks but just with mud. The conditions are so primitive that you will not believe and they live in those conditions. Yet, crores and crores of rupees worth of iron ore is exported. It is one of our biggest foreign exchange earners.

The other point is about the question of transport. In the Gua mines because of mechanisation you do have a road right up to the top of the hill. But if you go to Manoharpur and Chiriah areas, you will see that there is no road. People just have to go up by *pagdandis* and if there is an accident uphill, it is almost next to impossible for any transport to go and bring them down. They have to be brought down in skips that go from top to bottom. In such conditions even very badly wounded people have to be brought down. Therefore this question of transport for them is important.

There is no ambulance in Chiriah. There is only a handcart. That also cannot go on the hillside. So many thousands of workers are there in Chiriah, but if you go to the Chiriah hospital, you will see that it is hardly a hospital. You cannot call it a hospital.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Then, lastly, there is the question about nutrition. My hon. friend, Shri Vittal Rao has said that we are implementing an assurance given to this House. I would like to point out that the question of nutrition is dependent upon minimum wages. I do not say good wages; I do not say fair wages; I say the implementation of minimum wages. As the hon. Deputy Minister knows, in the Committee on Mines other than Coal it was decided that minimum wages will have to be implemented. You go and see the *rezakamins* women who work in those areas of Bihar and you will find that those Adivasi men and women get in a day not Rs. 1|2|-. as my hon. friend, Shri Vittal Rao has said, but hardly Re. -|11|-, Re. -|12|- or Re. -|13|-. That is their daily wage. They are temponary workers. They are contract labour. There is no such thing as permanency for them. Therefore I would say that if you want to give these people nutrition, we must have at least this implementation of the minimum wages. I do not see with the greatest trust and hope how you can solve this out of this Fund. Therefore if you want to do that; this is needed.

Shri K. N. Pande *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members have done enough during the last five years.

Shri K. N. Pande: I shall not take a long time.

Sir, although this Bill has come late, I am very much thankful to the Labour Ministry that they have brought it. The necessity for such a Bill was very much in view of the fact that a similar fund had been created for the workers working in the coal mines. Taking whatever has been done by the Labour Ministry for the welfare of those workers into consideration I am satisfied that whatever money is collected under this Act will be utilised in the same manner as it has been utilised for the benefit of the coal mine workers.

The only thing that I want to express here is this. After all, wherefrom the money is coming. This money is going to be paid by the consumers. My only question here is whether the responsibility of keeping in view the welfare of workers is only that of the State or the Central Government or whether the employers also have got some responsibility towards it. From these mines the owners are earning a lot. But what are they going to spend for the welfare of those workers? Government is going to construct houses for them. They are going to make arrangements for the supply of water, for the training of their children and also for their schooling. But what are the employers going to do? The tendency is cropping up in the minds of the employers that as the whole responsibility is going to be taken by the Government they are not going to do anything. The moment this responsibility of constructing houses in the industrial area was taken by the Central Government, employers stopped even to repair their own quarters. If such things are continued, I think it will hopelessly affect the minds of the workers. What are these employers going to do when we are doing everything to see that the relations between the employers and the employees are cordial? Therefore my proposal is that the Government should take this thing also into consideration. Something must be done. The employers should be made to do something for the welfare of the workers.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for their support to this measure. Hon. Members in the course of their speeches have drawn attention to the unsatisfactory conditions in which these workers are working. In my speech I have accepted these points. It is only because of that unsatisfactory condition that we have come forward with this legislation.

So far as the wages in iron ore mines are concerned—which my hon.

friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty referred to—I might inform her that we have already decided to implement the Minimum Wages Act among the iron ore mine workers, along with four other mines. The State Governments have been asked to implement it because the administration of this Act is in their hands and they have to implement the provisions of this Act.

As regards the responsibility of providing, welfare it is a fact that this is an obligation of the management. Since they have failed to discharge their obligations Government have stepped in and come forward with this Bill. Still we do not think that the employers will cease to have any responsibility. They are expected to fulfil their responsibility of providing at least minimum welfare and amenities to the workers.

In coal mines too Government's responsibility is not hundred per cent; the management have their responsibility. And here also we expect them to discharge their responsibility.

My hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao referred to the public sector mines. It is a fact that things are not very good in the public sector mines too. But comparatively they are much better. He can look into the conditions in the coal mines under the NCDC. He will find that there is a change, that there is an improvement there. Of course it is not an ideal state, but if we look at it comparatively we must say that the working conditions, the housing conditions, the sanitary conditions and other things in the public sector mines are much better than those in the private sector mines. Sir, I have nothing more to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on iron ore for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of labour employed in the iron ore mining industry, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take the Bill clause by clause. Is the hon. Member, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, going to move any amendment?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Yes, Sir, a small amendment. The Minister is likely to accept it.

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then perhaps he need not move it.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 8, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 8, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up non-official Business.

15.23 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETY-FIRST REPORT

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammum): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Ninety-first Report of the

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th December, 1961."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Ninety-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th December, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

15.24 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: PORTUGUESE WITHDRAWAL FROM GOA, DAMAN AND DIU—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee on the 24th November, 1961:—

"This House is of opinion that Government of India should give a final ultimatum to the Portuguese Government to withdraw from Goa, Daman and Diu".

Out of two hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution, one hour and twenty-one minutes have already been taken. Shri D. C. Sharma may now continue his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I think it is rather unusual to discuss this Resolution after the debate on Foreign Affairs that this House had yesterday and after the forceful statement made by the Prime Minister on this question yesterday. I think the Prime Minister was pleased to say that Portugal's insults would be ended, the waters mined by them would be cleared, the raids by their soldiers would be stopped and the Indian Air Force round the borders of Goa would be strengthened. In view of this statement I do not think there is any need to discuss this Resolution at great length. The Defence Minister also has made certain observations about Goa which encourages me to believe that this Resolution does not have much point today.

That does not, however, mean that we have been asleep and doing nothing all these years so far as this question of Goa is concerned. We have been taking measures from time to time in order to get this part of our country vacated by the Portuguese. We severed our diplomatic relations with that country, which is not a small thing so far as international relations go. We have also had the judgment of the International Court of Justice which went very much in our favour. That was also one of the points which we scored. Then, one of the biggest things that happened so far as this question is concerned was the integration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. That was a big thing which, I think, is going to lead to the final collapse of the Portuguese rule in India.

But there have been so many provocations and so many acts of aggression by the Portuguese of late. It seems that they have strengthened their military build-up. Also, it seems that they are bent on creating some kind of panic among the people in Goa. Nobody says any good word about their rule. Their rule has been a rule of repression, brutality. They have imprisoned ruthlessly those persons who have been fighting for the liberation of Goa. Of course, yesterday the Foreign Minister of Portugal addressed a press conference and made a statement there. But I believe there is not much truth in the statement that he made: he said that the people of Goa are very happy to be under Portuguese rule. I think nothing can be farther from the truth.

The people of Goa have all the time been fighting to get rid of the Portuguese rule, which is an outmoded form of government, medieval in its conception and medieval in its execution. The people of Goa have been trying to get rid of it. And still he had the audacity to say that the people of Goa are very contented with that rule. If the people there are contented, why is it that the Portuguese Government does not permit people free access to Goa, why is it that it does not give correct information about Goa? For instance, at the Fifteenth Session of the U.N. General Assembly a resolution was passed asking the Portuguese Government to give information about the colonies that it was occupying. But they have not tried to supply any kind of information. They cannot give any information, because the information which they will give, whether coloured, biassed, prejudiced or weighted in their favour, even that kind of information will go against them. Therefore I think they have a lot to hide from the world, a lot of bad things to hide from the world, and therefore they are not giving any kind of information.

Portuguese rule, I think, is one of the worst kinds of oppressive rule that the world has today. It is not only Goa: Angola, Mozambique, all these countries bear testimony to the brutal repression going on in these countries. There is therefore no wonder that the people of Goa are up against this kind of rule and want to be liberated.

The Foreign Minister of Portugal has spoken with many different voices. It was not one kind of voice with which he spoke. He thought of NATO assistance, he thought of the good offices of some friendly countries, he accused the Government of India of strafing a village, and he threatened to take the question to the Security Council. He did a lot of white-washing of his own rule and a lot of indulgence in tactics which seemed to disperse our attention one way or the other.

But I believe the world knows what Portugal means and what Portuguese rule means and what the condition of the inhabitants of Goa, Daman and Diu is under the Portuguese rule. We also know it. The Government of India is taking adequate steps to put an end to this colonial spot in our country. And I think the day is not far off when Goa will be liberated. Therefore, I am sure that my hon. friend, after what has been said by the Prime Minister yesterday, will withdraw his Resolution, because everything is being done to get this last vestige of colonialism removed from the soil of India, this last remnant of imperialism done away with from the soil of India, this last token of medieval oppression removed not only from our country, but also from Africa. I am sure the liberation of Goa will mean the liberation of Angola and Mozambique. I am sure this liberation will put an end to the tottering Portuguese imperialism, whose end we want to see as early as possible.

Shri Braj Raj Singh and Shri Hem Barua *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Still something to say? Shri Braj Raj Singh had had his opportunity the other day.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I have not spoken on anything in this session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was reminding Shri Braj Raj Singh that he had spoken on this subject. Shri Hem Barua may speak whatever he likes.

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I feel Goa is a plague spot in international politics today as the situation has developed and this can be judged from the statement issued by the Foreign Minister of Portugal. Whatever that may be, I must congratulate the Prime Minister and also the Defence Minister for proposing to

[Shri Hem Barua]

take steps against the Portuguese in Goa to see that Goa is liberated soon. To that purpose, troops are being stationed on the border. It is said that this is done in a defensive way. But, I would say that this massing of troops by us on the border has raised very high hopes in the minds of our people. It has raised expectancy to a high pitch in the minds of our people. I would only request our Government to see that this high pitch of expectancy that has been raised by this action of our Prime Minister must not be allowed to collapse like a rubber bladder when it is pricked.

Developments are taking a very serious turn, there is no doubt about it. About the statement of the Foreign Minister of Portugal, he has come with certain very queer arguments. He has said, why is it that India lays her claim on Goa and not on Nepal or on Sikkim or on East Pakistan or on West Pakistan. He forgets the historical relations that we have with those countries and the historical tradition out of which Pakistan was born. On the other hand, he has described Goa as the Portuguese State of India. When he described that Goa is the Portuguese State of India, it shows that Goa is geographically a part of India and therefore, when India becomes free, Goa is to be freed and Goa has to be liberated. So long, we have tolerated this situation in a very friendly manner. I would say, it is high time that we do not tolerate this situation and allow these people to go about making all sorts of statements and threatening us that the matter may be taken up with the N.A.T.O. powers and all sorts of things.

At the same time, I have certain apprehensions so far as some of the colleagues of our Prime Minister are concerned. The Prime Minister, when he addressed the Seminar in Delhi, in a positive way said that physical force may be employed in order to liberate Goa. Two days after, an eminent colleague of his watered down the entire proposal made by the Prime Minister, in that Seminar. This brought dishonour to India abroad, particularly in the African countries. The representatives of the Arican countries gathered in that seminar expected India to take some bold steps. The Prime Minister was right when he made the statement. Here was our Finance Minister who made a statement and tried to analyse what non-violence is, and said that India stands for non-violence and all sorts of things. The way that he tried to elucidate the Prime Minister's statement appeared to be ridiculous.

Another thing. The very same seminar was addressed by our Law Minister also. There, the Law Minister cited articles and sections from the U.N. Charter and said that the U.N. is capable of taking action so far as Goa is concerned, so far as Portuguese colonies are concerned. It is right. That shows his legal erudition, no doubt. When he said that the U.N. is capable of taking action in Goa and we are not taking any action, this very suggestion that the U.N. is capable of taking action was made indirectly to cover up our inaction. That was the impression that the country got. Therefore, I say, there are high hopes raised. Since high hopes are raised, I do not want the Government to speak in two voices, or in different voices. I want that the troops that we have mobilised there should be employed to liberate Goa at the earliest and we must not allow the grass roots of colonialism to grow any more in that tiny territory of Goa. We must pack off Portugal back to her ancestral home in Europe.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): May I say a few words? The Navy is there; four frigates are there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There were only 39 minutes left, according to the decision of the House and most of that time is gone.

The hon. Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, as the hon. Member Shri D. C. Sharma pointed out; we have been discussing this matter fully in this House more than once, even during the last 12 or 13 days. Only yesterday, there was considerable discussion on this. So, I do not wish to cover the same ground or repeat what has already been said.

The Resolution as it is at present, about giving an ultimatum, I cannot accept, partly because, since this Resolution was drafted and notice of it was sent, things have happened and are happening and to bring in, the idea, of ultimatum, would, I think, not be desirable. Personally, I do not like ultimatums. I do not say that they can never be given. Sometimes, perhaps. But, in the case of countries and others, an ultimatum is banging and shutting of the door. I am never agreeable to bang a door which, if open, might help in settling a question. Therefore, an ultimatum, I think, is not helpful, is not desirable.

As for intimating the wishes of India to the Portuguese Government or to others, I think it will be correct for me to say that notice of this fact that Goa is in India and should become part of the Union of India was given very clearly and firmly the day we became independent. From that moment, we have repeated this many times. Then, other things have happened which add to the weight and importance of that notice. In the United Nations, a Resolution has been passed in regard not to Goa, but in regard to all Colonies and therefore it applies to Goa, although I am aware that the Portuguese Government says, it is not a colony, it is a part of Portugal taking root in a corner of India. Nobody in this House, or for the matter of that outside this House, can be taken in by this fiction and this extraordinary approach. Goa is a colony, very much a colony and a bad colony. Therefore, all countries which have colonies were given notice by the U.N. Resolution to put an end to their colonial status. That was the second notice. Then, recently, all that has happened in the Portuguese possessions, colonies in Africa and elsewhere has also brought the day when Portuguese colonialism will end nearer and nearer. Therefore, the situation is a dynamic one. It is a moving one, not static. We should remain alert and take such steps as may be necessitated by changing circumstances. I cannot say what exact steps we may have to take at any time. I do not bar out any steps. But, I will repeat what I have often said before that to the end, whenever the end may come, we shall always hope to settle every problem like this or any other by peaceful methods of negotiation.

I realise that after all this experience, the last fourteen years' experience, it is a very brave and confident man who can say that such peaceful methods of negotiation can bring results, so far as Portugal is concerned; it is very difficult to say that. Nevertheless, one should never, as I said, close the door, while at the same time being prepared for such other steps as may become necessary from time to time.

We have recently taken steps to prepare in that way; it is not so much that we took the initiative, apart from the general initiative that we have taken in this matter, but in this particular matter, recently, it was not we who took the initiative but the Portuguese Government who by their aggressive policy have really compelled us to take action. The action that we have taken in effect is to be prepared for action; and we have done that, as the House knows. And we hope still that the Portuguese Government will be prepared to

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

agree to put an end to this colonial status of Goa and depart in peace and friendship.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Is there any proof of such a thing on their side?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what the hon. Member said. However, we should continue to hope that that happens, because one thing is obvious, and it has always been obvious. that Portuguese domination of Goa cannot be a continuing feature of India or of anywhere else. As is bound to happen, it has always been a question of time, and I think that all the world will acknowledge that India, and the Government of India and the people of India have been very patient and restrained in this matter. So, that is the position.

May I say again what I have often said, and what we said in regard to the French possessions here too, that it is not our intention, when Goa becomes a part of the Union of India, to put an end to the individuality and personality of Goa? Goa is a fairly small enclave. In terms of Indian geography, it can well be a small part of a district of India. But, because of the past, because of many things that have grown up in India, and because in India we have welcomed the fact that India is a country of considerable variety, and we have preserved it, we are prepared, and we intend, to keep Goa's individuality, and keep it as a separate entity, in direct connection with the Central Government, and maintain its special features, whatever they may be, such as customs, culture, etc., as we did in the case of Pondicherry, till the people of Goa themselves want to change them. It will not be imposed on them. If they want to change them in future, of course, they can always change them. That is the future, as we envisage it, and I hope that that future will become the present fairly soon, at least not before long.

Therefore, I am unable to accept this resolution, and I think that the best course for the hon. Member would be to withdraw it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have been hearing with patience and rapt attention the speeches made by the hon. Prime Minister during the course of these two days. I am also convinced that steps are being taken by the Government of India to deal with the problem.

When I moved this resolution, I had used the word 'ultimatum' as an expression or rather the manifestation of the sentiments of our countrymen. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister will kindly bear me out when I say that this was the sentiment, and this is the sentiment even today of our Indian people.

I was surprised to hear Shri M. R. Masani yesterday when he was comparing a very big issue with Goa and saying that this was a sort of pigmy. And he brought in the UN and he brought forward many arguments in support of inactivity in Goa. And he said so many things which I could only expect from some of those who are always against the end of imperialism or imperialist rule.

Since he brought in the UN, may I bring to his notice a statement by an eminent jurist of our country, namely Mr. M. C. Chagla? This is the report about what he has stated:

> "Speaking as a jurist, Mr. M. C. Chagla, who inaugurated the convention, said Portugal's right to Goa was the same as the right of a brigand to another man's property. If India freed the people of Goa no breach of the United Nations Charter was involved. The Charter did not want aggression to be tolerated—it had to be resisted."

I would also like to refer to how the right-wingers in UK or those

who are supporting imperialism in Goa and supporting imperialist rule in the colonies have reacted. This was how the *Daily Telegraph* reacted.

> ".. the *Daily Telegraph*, mounthpiece of these interests, today warns Prime Minister Nehru of 'the incalculable consequences' trying to drive out the Portuguese by force.
>
> 'There is no convincing evidence', the paper writes editorially, 'that the people who inhabit the Portuguese enclaves are crying out to be freed from Portuguese rule, and even if there were, it is hardly open to India to initiate or even to take a moral stand based on self-determination. In her own practice that principle seems to mean one thing for Kashmir, quite another for Junagadh, and still another for the Sikhs'.

I do not know how this particular paper brought under criticism even the struggles that were launched by our Sikh friends for a Punjabi Suba. The paper further continues:

> " So far Mr. Nehru's personal attitude to the problem of the Portuguese territories in India has been exemplary', it goes on. 'While reserving India's freedom of action he has, not always with the approval of his supporters, set his face firmly against the use of violence.
>
> 'If there is now any real danger that he will abandon this course, it will be because of domestic political difficulties precipitated by his failure to defend India's northern frontiers against the Chinese.' "

Nobody in this House has ever pleaded that our northern frontiers should be weakened. I think that everyone in this country is alive to these problems. But, after all, our intention is that Goa which is the last spot of imperialists should be freed. That is why the people of Goa are struggling. We know how the movement is going on, and how the nationalists are being tortured to death. Those stories are known much more to the hon. Prime Minister than to a person like myself.

I feel that the Government of India's approach should not be a Hamlet-like approach 'To be or not to be' and waiting for the final action. I feel that the time has come now when on the 26th January, 1962, our Indian flag must fly over Goa. If they could fly or hoist their flag on the Anjadev Island, how is it that we are not flying our flag on Goa? I am sure the Prime Minister will also realise, it, and he does realise it; he has love for the African people, for the black people whom the imperialists always hate, because I always find that 'a black prince is always on his chest', and I feel that he has a liking for the black people. I feel that we must move in this matter.

In conclusion, having heard patiently what the hon. Prime Minister has said, I would say that I do not want to divide this House on this issue, because then a feeling may be created in the House and in the country that even the Parliament of the country is divided on this issue.

With these words, therefore, I would beg leave of the House to withdraw this resolution of mine, but I would just make one more remark. On the 7th of this month, which was the Flag Day, people who were paying previously only four annas for the flag paid up to Re. 1 and Rs. 1.8.0 for it. I have seen myself how even a poor clerk was paying one rupee, and telling that girl who was collecting money 'I am paying this one rupee, because I want the Indian flag to fly on Goa.'.

With these words, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendments have first to be disposed of.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I take it the hon. Member has the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I take it the hon. Mover has the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE: DRESS FOR LOK SABHA MEMBERS

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): I beg to move the following Resolution:—

> "This House is of opinion that some acceptable dress regulations be insisted upon to be observed by all Members of Lok Sabha when attending the House".

This Resolution seems to be very innocuous and at the same time not invoking any sort of seriousness on the part of Members of this Parliament. For this reason, according to some of my hon. friends, it is not so much worthy of consideration. But I wonder if it is not necessary for us to maintain some sort of decorum, decency and serenity in the House and for this purpose I insist that some sort of dress must be prescribed while Members attend the House.

I have made some enquiries with regard to any such regulations concerning dress observed in other countries. The reply given to me was that no dress regulations are prescribed in other Parliaments. The only regulation that is supposed to be in vogue is that the Members should be in full dress.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): I wish to seek a clarification through a point of order. This is the fag end of the Second Lok Sabha and we are discussing a matter which will govern the new Parliament. Even if this Resolution were passed, it would apply only to the newly-elected Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So long as we live, we must continue our activities. Why should we accelerate our death?

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): He has already lost hope.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I have not understood the implications of my hon. friend's interruption. Whether it is intended for this Parliament or the next Parliament, the matter is relevant all the same.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The hon. Member meant to say that Shri N.R. Muniswamy and myself may not be here as Members.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I did not mean that.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I accept that I may not be here. It is exactly for that reason that this dress regulation should be observed here.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Barabanki): For God's sake, let him withdraw the Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The simple point is whether it is essential that we should observe any dress regulation while attending Parliament. My only answer is that we must have some acceptable dress regulation to be uniformly observed by all of us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one thing I would suggest to the hon. Member. I mentioned that even at the Committee meeting. He should come out with a concrete proposal.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: It will come at the end.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Beating about the bush would not do. He should specifically put forward his proposal.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I will certainly give my proposal at the end of my speech.

We may now go along in the manner of an avalanche and think aloud. That is what I am doing now. After all, my Resolution does not insist that a particular type of dress should be insisted upon. It only speaks of an acceptable dress. It may be left to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to appoint a small Committee to examine the question as to what would be the type of dress suitable for India.

We know that India is a sub-continent, consisting of several States and each State has its own mode of dress. We cannot prescribe any particular type of dress for our Members. I quite appreciate that. But we are now having national integration. There is a National Integration Council which is considering ways and means by which we could intergrate our country. This matter may also be referred to that Council.

There is another point. I am only speaking about an acceptable type of dress. I am not dealing with the other aspects of it. I am not prescribing any colour. I am only bothered about an acceptable type of dress. It may be of a sober colour; let it not be of a definite colour.

We all know that in our Parliament, Members come with different types of dress. Some come with a pant and full banyan, some attend the House with a bush-shirt or bush-coat exposing their elbows. Some other Members dress in such a way as to expose their knees. I am not questioning these things. They may expose their knees and elbows. That is a different matter. But in order to create an impression of serenity and dignity, we must have some sort of dress which will be a full dress.

As I said, so far as my knowledge goes, in no other country is any particular type of dress prescribed. In Burma and in Ceylon there is no such regulation. Even in UK, where the Members of Parliament are supposed to be privileged people, they can attend Parliament in their own dress. I will refer to this further towards the end of my speech. But so far as my enquiry goes, they must present themselves in full dress, meaning thereby that they should not expose any portion of their body, I mean the elbows and knees and nothing else.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not including the face.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: This is so far as gents are concerned.

So far as lady Members are concerned, they always appear in sober dress. There is nothing to be said about them. So for them we need not prescribe any dress. The reason is this. While visiting temples in South India, no restriction of dress is prescribed so far as ladies are concerned when entering the *sanctum sanctorum*. So far as gents are concerned, in Trivandrum, for example, they must go dressed only up to the waist, leaving the portion of the body above exposed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member want us to adopt that dress?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I am only saying that it varies from State to State.

Similarly in hospitals we see that the nurses have to have a special type of dress, so also the doctors. Again in the offices we find that they have for their dress a pant, closed coat and all that. In the courts, we can recognise the Judges by their dress. The barristers and advocates have also their distinctive type of dress.

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

I only refer to these things to emphasise the need for Members of Parliament having an acceptable type of dress so that they command some sort of respect. As I said, each State has its own type of dress. People in Madras wear a lungi; people in Bengal wear a long chadar. It is so long that two yards of it are in their pocket. When we see a person dressed in that way, we can immediately say that he is a Bengali. In the same way, you can distinguish a Madrasi by his type of dress. The same is the case with Malayalees and so on. On seeing them we can fix up the States from which they come.

We here function as legislators. We should have a type of dress on seeing which people could say, 'Look at him. He is a Member of Parliament'. This is not to be regarded in a funny way. I am not, however, prescribing any head dress like a cap. Members may come with bare head also. So far as the body is concerned, it must be fully covered.

16 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I got apprehensive that he would ask me tomorrow to have his head dress also!

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I never meant anything of that type. You may come with a hat or a turban or anything like that. My resolution does not deal with the head dress.

I am very insistent upon this resolution being passed or at least debated because it will make us think aloud about it and see that there is some reason behind it. I have sent 20 or 30 resolutions, and I am amused to see that this resolution has come first. There are several important resolutions also, and I never knew that on this last day this would come up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There also, there is some misunderstanding. It is not the resolutions that are balloted, but the hon. Members who are balloted. Therefore, he has come first, and not the resolution.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: But how the resoultion is tacked on to the Member, I do not know. Perhaps it is left to the discretion of the Secretariat to fix it up, and they can do whatever they like. They could have chosen some other resolution also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps they realised that the hon. Member attached greatest importance to this.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: That is what I am saying. That is the reason why I am speaking on this resolution.

Here, I must record my appreciation of the Research and Reference Branch of the Secretariat. They always supply us with information when we are in difficulty. They make very good research and give us information.

So also, we speak in our own way, without much reference to grammar etc., and we may even kill the language. In spite of that, the Reporters bring it out so nicely. They also dress up our speech, and in the record the next day we find that the speech has come out so nicely. As they are dressing up our speech, so in this Parliament also, Members should observe some sort of dress with decorum and decency. Not that they do not do it, but they do it in their own way. Instead of that, I want uniformity, as that will aid national integration also.

In diet also, I would like uniformity. Some people take rice, and some wheat. Let it be mixed. My point is there should be some uniformity.

I may be permitted to read out an extract as to the practice that obtains in UK:

> "In UK, Members of Parliament are considered as 'privileged people' for purposes of State functions such as 'Levee' and the dress prescribed for such occasions

is given in the book entitled *Etiquette* by Mrs. Massey Lyon, and the relevant portion is reproduced below:"

You will excuse me for reading out the relevant extract, because I could not make out anything out of it except that they have some regulations not for Parliament, but for State occasions. In our country also, so far as State functions are concerned, some sort of dress has been prescribed.

Let me read out only a portion of it for the benefit of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he read that which he cannot make out himself?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: They make a distinction between State functions and Parliament. They are so very punctilious about observing the proper dress in State functions. We also do it to some extent, though we are not so very strict. Following the dress regulation on such occasions should be adhered to very scruplously, and it is for that reason I am citing this:

'All who have a right to it wear full-dress uniform when attending levees, as they do on all similar occasions of State choosing the kilt.

"Gentlemen who have no prescribed uniform for State wear must provide themselves with the orthodox.

"Court dress for levees, with breeches and buckled shoes, the order permitting or prescribing trousers with gold lace having been cancelled. This Court dress has undergone some modifications, but the old style is still permitted. According to the new regulations the dress consists of coat and breeches of black silk velvet, the upper part of the former lined with white silk, and the tails with black. The coat is cut quite open in front and is finished with cut steel buttons, smaller editions of which fasten the waistcoat which may be either of black velvet, too or of white satin. A bow tie, like that of ordinary evening dress, is worn, black silk hose, and patent-leather shoes with steel buckles, a sword and cocked hat of silk or beaver completing the costimue. This is the orthodox wear for gentlemen who have no uniform on all State occasions, such as Court balls, Royal Weddings, etc., unless specific directions to the contrary are given."

Even there, ladies are exempt. In our country also I find in State functions ladies can come in their own way. Some of the ladies in western countries have their own way of dressing, but even they are exempted from any regulation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he not propose that ladies amongst ourselves also must have some uniform dress?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: So far as State functions are concerned, it is not observed. In balls etc., they may have a uniform dress, and I think the hon. Defence Minister present here might be posted with that information. He has toured all over the world, and he may be able to give us some idea.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he make that allegation that the Defence Minister would be very familiar with the dress of the ladies?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I must thank you for your remark. The hon. Deputy Speaker's interruptions have always got some ulterior motive and meaning behind them, but I never had it in my mind when I brought him in. It was not because he is a bachelor that I said it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have remained silent only because the hon.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Member said that he was not coming again. Otherwise, that was a reflection against the Chair that he made.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I am very sorry, Sir, but I never meant a reflection in any way. I said it in a humorous way and I thought it would be appreciated by the Chair and the earlier remark even by the person against whom it was made.

This is the first time in my standing of ten years as Member here for the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to reply to a resolution of mine. I thought I would get that opportunity, but luckily or unluckily he is unable to be present and evidently he has delegated the task of replying to some one else. No doubt he must be having other work. Whenever our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs comes, he comes with a sweet smile and a sweeter smell. We all come to know of his very existence by the smell.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it the Resolution that is to be discussed or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I was expecting that he would be here and give us his own reaction to this. Now that he is not here, any one who has been given that task, will give a reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would he be satisfied if Dr. Subbarayan gives the reply?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Of the two Ministers present, the Defence Minister and Dr. Subbarayan, it is all the same to me whoever replies. But our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs we all know comes in such fine dress, and he never repeats the same dress the next day. I like such sort of dress being observed by all. Unfortunately, we are missing his fine dress and sweet fragrance.

Lastly, I hope the Minister would give some thought to this Resolution and see that a committee is appointed under your chairmanship.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought he would propose that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should be the Chairman of the Dress Committee.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: It is true; but he is not here. I think you will get my request conveyed to him to appoint a Committee to go into this question and see what type of dress would be suitable so that all the States may be integrated and thus set an example to the Members of the State Legislatures also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that some acceptable dress regulations be insisted upon to be observed by all Members of Lok Sabha when attending the House."

I suppose there are quite a number of hon. Members who want to participate in this debate. I will start from one end and give three minutes to each. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Resolution has come at the fag end of the Session. Otherwise, we could have discussed the various dresses starting from the Mahabharata and the Ramayana. We could have even gone into the question of what should have been culturally the dress of our Members of Parliament. I have a suggestion to make. When we discuss things among ourselves here it is a sort of playing cricket. So, cricket dress is the best dress. Some may like to be in red and another party may have green.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member want the bat and ball also to be brought inside?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After all it is a sort of play. The only difference

should be this that the Members should have a cap and the Ministers should have helmets, to show that they are Ministers. That is my suggestion. I think it is a valuable one and you will accept it.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I think variety is life and uniformity is death. Diversity is the destiny of India and it is the beauty of India also. Therefore, we should not have a uniform pattern of dress.

About women's dress I always think like the famous philosopher Bertrand Russel that it depends entirely on the psychology of the people of a particular time. During the 19th century, the Victorian age, the ankles had to be covered by women. Now, anything up to the ankles would not have moved anybody to emotions or something like that—whatever it may be.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the hon. Member should be more serious.

Shri Hem Barua: I oppose this Resolution. But if this Resolution is adopted and a uniform pattern of dress is to be prescribed, I would say that fitting with the traditions of India we should have a long white *kurta* and a *dhoti* and during winter *endi chadar*, if possible.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रस्ताव रक्खा है मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं, इस लिये कि हिन्दुस्तान पहले से ही कई हिस्सों में बंटा हुआ है। अगर हम किसी आदमी को यहां देख लें जी कि दाढ़ी वाला हो, तो पता चल जाता है कि वह मुसलमान है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दाढ़ी वाला मुसलमान ही हो सकता है, सिख नहीं हो सकता ?

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : ब्राह्मण भी हो सकता है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : कोई चोटी वाला होता है तो पता चल जाता है कि वह हिन्दू है, अगर कोई सर और दाढ़ी दोनों बाल रक्खे हुए होता है तो पता चल जाता है कि वह सिख है। इस तरह की सूरतों को देख कर ही हमें पता चल जाता है कि हम कई हिस्सों में बंटे हुए हैं।

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : मूछ वाला क्या होता है ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आप अपनी बात करें, दूसरों की बात क्यों करते हैं? बिना मूंछ वाला मूछ वालों की बात करते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इस तरह से हम कई हिस्सों में बंटे हुए हैं और कोई सूरत नजर नहीं आती कि अगर माननीय सदस्य का प्रस्ताव मान लिया जाय कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के लिये कोई पोशाक हो, तो क्या होगा। अगर यह प्रस्ताव मान लिया जाये तो फिर हमको यह सोचना होगा कि पार्लियामेंट और विधान सभाओं के सदस्यों के बीच में फर्क होना चाहिये। उन की कोई और ड्रेस हो इस के अलावा जिला परिषद और गांव पंचायत के मेम्बरों का ड्रेस में फर्क होना चाहिये। इस तरह से पोशाक के नाम पर आपस में फर्क बढ़ता चला जायेगा। अगर कोई भी अपनी पोशाक में आयेगा तो हम को झट से पता चल जायेगा कि वह कौन है। हम जान जायेंगे कि वह पार्लियामेंट का सदस्य है या विधान सभा का अथवा अथवा परिषद का सदस्य है। इस से यह होगा कि आम जनता के जो लोग होंगे उनकी इज्जत और उन के प्रिविलेज में फर्क आयेगा। तो इस तरह की बात करने से कि पार्लियामेंट मेम्बरों के लिये कोई ड्रेस हो, कोई अच्छाई नहीं निकलेगी, बुराई ही निकलेगी। मेम्बर्स को देखने से ही पता चल जाना चाहिये कि वह जन साधारण में से ही है। आज हम देखते हैं

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

कि जो हमारे अधिकारी लोग हैं, वे एक खास तरह की ड्रेस पहनते हैं, और जो हमारे नेता लोग हैं वे भी एक खास प्रकार की ड्रेस पहनते हैं । नतीजा यह होता है कि जब वे समाज में जाते हैं तो उनकी इज्जत ज्यादा होती है । साधारण आदमी जो धोती, कुरता और पायजामा में आता है उसकी इज्जत ज्यादा नहीं होती इस लिये कि वह साधारण आदमी की पोशाक पहने हुए है । अगर माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव मान लिया जाय तो फिर लोगों की इज्जत में फर्क पड़ जायेगा और यह बात ठीक नहीं है ।

लोक-सभा और विधान सभाओं में जनता के तिनिधि केवल इस लिये जाते हैं कि वे जनता की चीज को सामने रख्खें सकें, जनता के सुख, दुख और पीड़ा का आइना इस लोक सभा को बना सकें। वे यहां इस लिये नहीं आते कि तहजीब सीखें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन को तहजीब बाहर छोड़ आनी चाहिये ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अगर तहजीब का यह मतलब है कि हम को पोशाक, डोक्यूमेंट्री या डिकोरम के आगे ही सिर झुकाना है आम जनता की बातों का आना नहीं बनना है तो उस तहजीब या तमद्दन का लाभ क्या है होता है ? लोक सभा की तहजीब और तमद्दन तो वहीं होगा कि हम सारे देश की आकांक्षाओं का जनता की इच्छाओं का आना बने । अगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो इस से क्या फायदा निकलेगा ? इसलिये मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं ।

श्री वि० दास गुप्त (पुरुलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय राष्ट्रीय ड्रेस के बारे में मैं राष्ट्रीय भाषा में ही कहना चाहता हूं। जो प्रस्ताव मेरे दोस्त ने रक्खा है उसको तोड़ लाइटली लेना मैं मुनासिब नहीं समझता । यह एक सीरियस चीज है जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के लिये सोची जा रही है । हम लोग हिन्दुस्तान के लिये एक भाषा रखने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । उसी तरह से एक ड्रेस के लिये भी कोशिश होनी चाहिये । इसी लिये मैं कहता हूं कि यह जो प्रस्ताव है, हमें उस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये ।

ड्रेस रखने के बारे में बहुत दिनों से रिसर्च चल रही है । हमारे बंगाल में तो कम से कम टैगोर के जमाने से ही इस ड्रेस के मामले में रिसर्च चल रही है । वह बहुत मशहूर आदमी थे । और उन्होंने सोचा कि हिन्दुस्तान की नैशनल ड्रेस क्या होनी चाहिये । उन्होंने उस के लिये ट्राउजर धोती और लूंगी तीनों का कम्बिनेशन बनाने की कोशिश की ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कम्बिनेशन कर के तीनों का एक किया या तीनों को एक दूसरे पर कर दिया ?

श्री वि० दास गुप्त : इस ड्रेस के एक्सपेरिमेंट के लिये वह रास्ते में निकले । जब वह यह लिबास पहन कर निकले तो रास्ते के लोग उन पर दौड़ पड़े ।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ड्रेस के बारे में फैसला करने के लिये हर स्टेट से कम से कम एक आदमी ले कर एक कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिये । जब एक राष्ट्रभाषा के सवाल को लेकर हम लोगों में बहुत झगड़ा चल रहा है तो ड्रेस के मामले को लेकर तो और भी झगड़ा पैदा होगा कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की ड्रेस क्या हो ? एक जगह के आदमी इस बात को सोच नहीं सकते इस लिये हर एक स्टेट से आदमियों को लेकर कमेटी बनाई जाय जो कि इस का फैसला

करे। साथ ही इस स्ताव को सर्कुलेट किया जाय ताकि पब्लिक ओपीनियन एलिसिट हो सके। इस कमेटी के चेअरमैनशिप के लिए मेरा यह प्रोपोजल है कि जिस माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रस्ताव रक्खा है है, उन को ही रक्खा जाय और उस के द्वारा देश की नैशनल ड्रेस का फैसला किया जाय ताकि कोई झगड़ा इस सब में पैदा न हो।

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish this Resolution was not taken so lightly as has been taken in certain cricles. I quite believe that there should be a set pattern of dress, not exactly uniform; but the diversity which divides the various States in dress should be minimised. We have already diversity in the languages; and that is inevitable because we cannot avoid that. Language is inherent and it is motherly and it is there from birth. Therefore, it is humanly impossible that you have a definite language for the entire country.

But, as far as dress is concerned, it is with the people that we can make our dresses. We know that the national or regional dress of the various States differs. But when we reach certain stage there should be a change. I suggest that it should be rational and there should be some sort of dress prescribed for the Members of Parliament.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is the fag end; I know it but I am compelled to observe that the hon. Members should not cross the floor so unceremoniously. If an hon. Member has to come from one side to the other to talk to another hon. Member, he can move out and come by the back side and then reach the Member whom he wishes to speak to. It does not look nice; it is a transgression of not one rule but many rules.

Shri Ansar Harvani: I was saying, Sir, that we should evolve a national dress. When Turkey was liberated by Kamal Ataturk he made it a sort of a condition of revolution that the Turkish people should have a dress and the dress which was dividing the people into various classes was abolished and it brought unity in the nation. Therefore, I take this opportunity of supporting the Resolution of my hon. friend and I suggest that a committee should be set up which should examine the suitability of a particular type of dress which the Members or Parliament should wear so that the people who follow them and who elect them may adopt the same sort of dress or the same sort of pattern and also India may have a uniform dress. In this country of diversity, at least in the matter of dress there may be uniformity.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (बगहा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने मित्र मुनिस्वामी जी के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं। जब हमारा विधान बनाया गया तो विभिन्न रीजन्स के लिए विभिन्न भाषाएं कायम की गयीं, स्टेट फंक्शन्स के लिए ड्रेस कायम किया गया, लेकिन लोक सभा के सदस्यों के लिए कोई खास ड्रेस नहीं निश्चित किया गया। हम लोगों का एक ड्रेस कैसे हो सकता है क्योंकि हमारा मिन्न मिन्न कल्चर है और हम भिन्न भिन्न लोगों का प्रति-निधित्व करते हैं। हमारे मद्रास के भाइयों का कुछ ड्रेस है, बंगाल के भाइयों का कुछ और ड्रेस है, बिहार के भाइयों का कुछ और ड्रेस है और दूसरे राज्यों के भाइयों का अपना अपना ड्रेस है। हम सब सिविल लाइफ में रहते हैं या फौजी लाइफ में रहते हैं जो हमारे लिये कोई खास ड्रेस रखा जाए। अगर हमारे भाई को एक ही प्रकार का ड्रेस पहनना है तो वह फौज में भरती हो सकते हैं, वहां सब एक ही तरह का ड्रेस पहनते हैं। हमारे भाई तो आगे आने वाले नहीं हैं, वह जाते जाते हमारे ऊपर एक ड्रेस लाद जाना चाहते हैं।

अब आप ही बताइये कि हमारे सिख भाई टरबन पहनते हैं, लेकिन सब तो नहीं पहनते। तो वह कहते हैं कि टरबन ड्रेस में नहीं

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

आता । लेकिन ड्रेस के मानी हैं कि जो कुछ सिर से पैर तक पहना जाए ही ड्रेस है । तब हमारे भाई का सिखों की तरफ ध्यान गया तो उन्होंने कह दिया कि टरबन ड्रेस में नहीं है । कोई गांधी टोपी पहनता है । तो सब के लिये एक सा ड्रेस निश्चित करने का यह विचार बड़ा विचित्र है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि यूनिफार्म इस तरह की हो कि न कोई कुछ सिर पर पहने और न कुछ पैर पर मैं पहने ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जी हां, यह भी हो सकता है कि हम दिगम्बरी हो जाएं । दिगम्बरी उसे कहते हैं जो कोई कपड़ा न पहने । यह नेचुरल ड्रेस है । लेकिन अगर ऐसा ड्रेस कर दिया जाए तो लोग हमको जंगली कहेंगे । जिस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव हमारे भाई एक सी ड्रेस का लाए हैं ऐसा नियम दुनिया की किसी पार्लियामेंट में नहीं है । यह एक बेकार का प्रस्ताव है और मैं इस प्रस्ताव का घोर विरोध करता हूं ।

वह कहते हैं कि हमारे ड्रेस के लिए कोई रेग्युलेशन होना चाहिए । यह तै करना बड़ा कठिन है कि क्या ड्रेस पहना जाए । कोई चुस्त पायजामा पहनता है कोई ढीला पहनता है, कोई कोट पहनता है, कोई कुरता पहनता है, तो कोई शेरवानी पहनता है । देश के भिन्न भिन्न भागों का भिन्न भिन्न पहनावा है । पहाड़ी इलाकों के जो सदस्य यहां आते हैं उनका अलग ही पहनावा है । अभी हमारे एक भाई ने कहा कि टगोर साहब ने कोई खास ड्रेस बनाया था तो लोगों ने उसकी हंसी की ।

श्री वि० दास० गुप्त : टगोर का मैं ने नहीं कहा, वह तो किसी और की बात है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह किसी और का जिक्र था ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम सिविल लाइफ में रहते हैं और भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के लोगों का यहां पर प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं । हमारा ड्रेस जैसा है है वैसा ही रहने दिया जाना चाहिए ।

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, I want to move a motion for closure of this debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought it had not been sufficiently discussed.

श्री राधा रमण (चांदनी चौक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मेरे कई मित्रों ने श्री मुनिस्वामी जी के इस प्रस्ताव पर अपने अपने विचार रखे हैं । इस विषय में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पर शायद गम्भीरता से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । उन के प्रस्ताव में यह बात कतई नहीं है कि जो भी सदन के सदस्य हैं उनको बाध्य किया जाए कि वह हर समय के लिये कोई खास ड्रेस स्वीकार करें । उन के प्रस्ताव का सीमित उद्देश्य यह है कि जब सदस्य सदन में आवें तो अच्छा हो अगर वे एक ही किस्म के ड्रेस में आवें ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह फासिस्टों का तरीका है ।

श्री राधा रमण : उन के खयाल में ऐसा हो सकता है, लेकिन हमारा तो खयाल ऐसा नहीं है । हमारे देश में अनेक आपत्तियां हैं, ड्रेस की, खान पान की और जबान की । और हम इन आपत्तियों को हल करने के लिये सदा कोशिश करते रहते हैं । अगर हमारे अन्दर खान पान की और जबान

भी एकता नहीं आ सकती तो इसके मानी यह तो नहीं हो सकते कि हम ड्रेस के मामले में भी एकता लाने का प्रयत्न न करें ।

आप देखते हैं कि हमारे स्कूलों में एक सी ड्रेस रखने का प्रयास किया जाता है । इसी प्रकार से अगर हम किसी संस्था के सदस्य बनते हैं तो उस संस्था की भी अपनी एक ड्रेस होती है । यह बात मैं मानता हूं कि अगर हम कोई यनीफार्म स्वीकार करें तो यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वह सिर से पैर तक एक सी ही हो । हो सकता है कि हम सिर और पैर में चाहे जो कुछ पहने लेकिन बाकी ड्रेस हमारी एक हो । यह निहायत अच्छी बात होगी कि सदन में सब सदस्य एक ही ड्रेस में आवें । इसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा और इस से फायदा होगा । इसलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध तो नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि इस पर विचार करने के लिए कोई कमेटी बनायी जाए जो इस पर गौर करे तो ठीक होगा ।

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Sir, I do not think that I will be able to add to all the hilarity that has occurred in this House. Shri Muniswamy in the last day of the session evidently thought that it was getting rather dull and wanted to introduce an air of hilarity which was attended to by all the Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am the greatest sinner in that.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No, no. I do not admit that. But that apart, I may say that I entirely agree with the sentiments of the hon. Member but I do not think that it will be possible to make any resolution on uniformity. Perhaps he is right in thinking that some of us appear in Parliament which is supposed to be the highest law making body of this country in a dress in which we should not really appear. I do not mean to particularise any Member but I am sure that they will think of it themselves. At the same time I want to say that I do not think it necessary to have a uniform for anybody. You must leave it to the Member himself provided it is of a decent kind and applicable to the House of Parliament, the highest legislature in this country. I am sure that all of us realise our responsibility as Members of this House and I would request my friend Shri Muniswamy to withdraw the Resolution. Though he has created an air of hilarity, I do not think it will be possible to accept this Resolution and therefore I would advise him and request him to withdraw this Resolution.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Sir, I will finish it within three minutes. I am willing to withdraw it. But I am very happy that the Government had realised the position. The hon. Minister has given us an idea that there must be some sort of a dress which would be acceptable to all of us. We must create on convention on this point. The dignity of the House should be maintained not only by the debating skill of the Members of the House but at the same time by the dress also. Dress infuses an atmosphere of sobriety and serenity and a man ill-clad is almost half mad. I only want that Members of Parliament should be well-clad and a convention should be created to that effect.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He ought not to have said that and given us a parting kick at this moment!

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I never meant anything like that. I only want to say that we must maintain the dignity of our position through dress also, which can compare well with that of any other country. We do not want to make a departure in our approach. I only want that consistent with our dignity, the dress also should be in conformity with that dignity.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): I beg to move:

> "This House calls upon the Government to introduce compulsory military training for all college and school students above the age of 15 in the country."

I feel that this is going to be the appropriate occasion for accepting this resolution. The country achieved Independence after immense suffering and sacrifice. To maintain the freedom and integrity of the country we need to make further sacrifices. The security and integrity of the country is endangered from various quarters. As you know, this matter was discussed even today and also yesterday in this House as well as the other House: I mean the defence of the country. The entire northern border from NEFA to Ladakh has been threatened by the Chinese aggression and they have occupied about 14,000 sq. miles of our territory.

The second nation which has committed aggression is Pakistan. Thousands of square miles of our land are under the illegal occupation of Pakistan, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Besides that occupation, Pakistan menaces the lives of the people of India who are on the borders of West and East Pakistan. Infiltration is always going on and no appropriate action is taken by the Government to end that infiltration or to put to task the Pakistani forces whenever they try to come to our side.

The third nation which is endangering our security is Portugal; it has been there for centuries and it is hanging like a naked sword on our heads. Therefore, I think that something should be done by India, something concrete, which might generate the energy and enthusiasm in the country. For a better protection of the country, it is necessary that there shoud be mass mobilisation. Apart from the danger to our security and integrity, there are always some types of calamities in the country. All these things require organised effort on the part of the nation which should tackle these problems. Therefore, I think that we should make a move in this direction.

Whenever any emergency arises, we think that we should organise on the spur of the moment, or, when there is some natural calamity, we request the military authorities to move in, or when there is a little trouble in Goa, we request—as we have done—the Government to move some military personnel on that side. These things would not be needed if we keep the nation always in readiness, and the best way is that we should enable all the able-bodied persons to take care of the situation whenever there is any danger. From this point of view, I think we should move in this direction and adopt this resolution.

So far, there has been on system which can meet this challenge. The only system which exists in India is that there should be veluntary enlistment either in the army or the police force or the Home Guards or the NCC and the ACC. Whatever may be these organisations, they are voluntary. There is no compulsion anywhere. I do not want that there should be compulsion as there is in certain other regimentalised countries. But there should be some sort of response from the people,—that every able-bodied man and particularly the youth should do something to protect the security and integrity of the country.

There is also one advantage in the existing system of voluntary enlistment, because the persons who have some urge to join the police or the NCC. They come and join these orga-

nisations, but the vast majority of our youth are left behind. They are not at all trained. They are not at all prepared to meet the situation. If there is any trouble in Ladakh, nobody is prepared to go there. If there is any trouble in Badrinath or NEFA, the mass as a whole is very seldom willing to go there, because they possess no skill to carry out the job and they do not have the equipment to stay there. Therefore, it is essential that all those people of India who are able-bodied should be given some training and some facilities as well as some skill to deal with the situation.

Today, the situation has also changed. Previously, this system of voluntary enlistment might have worked, because in those days, there were the conventional wars. If anybody attacked, he attacked with swords, or some small guns or lathis. Or, you could train people in 15 days or a month or six months when there was an attack. If any foreigners invaded the country, you could give the call to the nation and give the people some training for 15 days or 20 days or for six months and march them with those swords or lathis or something like that. But those days are gone. Today, the situation or the condition in the world has changed and the methods of war have changed. There have been new inventions. New techniques have been introduced. The military strategy has changed. In such a situation, constant precaution is needed.

If I join the army I will have to undergo refresher courses. If I am familiar with the technique, even then I should undergo refresher courses, because every day there is a change in technique and every day there is a change in weapons. So, it is necessary that there should be an increasing degree of alertness in the country for the protection of our borders and the integrity of this nation.

Some people may say, as was said here on certain occasions, that we do not want mass hysteria; that we do not want a war psychosis, etc. All these are fallacious arguments. Only those persons use these arguments who do not know the ABC of the situation in India because they want to endanger the lives of the people in this country. Such arguments are dead arguments, for, anybody who says that military training is going to create a warmindedness in the country is not going to do any service to the nation. All those arguments and grounds are over. Military training creates some disciplined people, and unless and until we discipline our youth and our people, they would not be able to realise their responsibilities towards their fellowmen.

Therefore, I think that some military training would not only create consciousness among the persons who undergo such a training, a consciousness to watch their fellowmen, but also some sense of responsibility, self-reliance and a greater sense of service towards the nation. Once you get organised and once you make the people stand on their legs, they can take charge of the situation even if there is a big emergency. Therefore, I think, in the situation in which we are put today, it is essential that we should do something in this line.

Take, for instance, the entire Himalayan region. The region is inhabited by one of the most valiant races. I would not say that they are different race from ourselves. The people there, the Gurkhas, the Ladakhis, the Assamese, the Nagas, etc. are all valiant soldiers. But you must train them. Some Chinese are entering and there is no resistance. You may say that that area is not inhabited, but that is no excuse. Why are you not going to inhabit that area? You may better invite your surplus population here and settle them there so that they might face the emergency along with your soldiers. That also I include in training. We should train our youth, because today people are getting demoralised and unless you enable them to stand on their own legs to guard their hearth and home and to guard our territory and our borders, we will be put to great difficulty.

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

There may be about 12 crores of able-bodied persons in India who may serve the country whenever there is any emergency but only a few lakhs are trained. It is essential we should do this. If we compare this with countries who are threatening our security, there is a mass training programme in China. I do not want to make any comparison, but there is a standing army of over 25 lakhs and there is a system under which everybody over the age of 15 is given military training and is required to serve in the army for three years. Then, he is put in the reserve. In that way, there are 13 to 14 crores of persons who are there always ready to meet any eventuality. The army also depends for its supply of soldiers on those reserve forces.

Similarly, in Portugal, all persons between 17 and 45 years of age are supposed to undergo military training and render military service for about 6 years. Then they join special territorial forces. Here we do not have any system like that. I would not have minded this if we are in a position to carry on. But I frankly admit that we are not in a position to protect our border, unless and until we make a perfect preparation on this line. We have to develop our people, develop our areas, develop our transport system, develop our planes and weapons, because all these things require development.

I do understand that it will not be possible to train every youth in the country in one or two years. Therefore, I have limited the scope of my resolution that we should start with giving military training to our college and school students who are above 15 years. That may not be a big number. One can say that this will require a big expenditure. It may require a big expenditure, but considering the danger which faces the security and integrity of the country and considering the damage which is likely to be done by the demoralisation which is being created, I think any amount of expenditure is not going to be heavy on the purse of this country. Nobody wants that any development programme should be stopped, but our development programmes, Five Year Plans, etc. can be successfully run only when there is peace and a sense of security in the country. Even a little uneasiness is going to affect the implementation of the Plans. Therefore, we must not delay undertaking such programmes.

I do concede that the ACC, NCC and the Lok Sahayak Sena have done some good. Those programmes are good; some students have also been trained and they are found fit to be recruited in the various wings of our army. They should be expanded and along with it, we must create such youths in the country who are not only well-disciplined, but who know the technique of handling anything and working in any emergency.

With these words, I move my resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "This House calls upon the Government to introduce compulsory military training for all college and school students above the age of 15 in the country."

May I know how many hon. Members want to participate in this? I see 11 hon. Members rising. We started the non-official business at 3·20. We have 2½ hours for it. That would mean we should conclude it at 5·50. Then there is a half-an-hour discussion. If hon. Members are prepared to sit up to that time, I have no objection. But if this is to be taken on to the next session and they want to rise earlier, I may be advised like that. But I have no objection to sit up to the end. What is the pleasure of the House?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are prepared to sit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly I am with them. Shri Braj Raj Singh. He may conclude in ten minutes.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, साधारण परिस्थितियों में सम्भवतः भारत में इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव को सदन के सामने लाने की आवश्यकता न होती, लेकिन पिछले कुछ सालों से हिन्दुस्तान की जो परिस्थिति बनती जा रही है और जब हमारी सभी सीमाओं पर—चाहे वह पूर्वी सीमा हो, चाहे पश्चिमी, चाहे उत्तरी सीमा हो और चाहे दक्षिणी—इस देश के लिए खतरा पैदा हो रहा है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह का प्रस्ताव हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को जगाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक है ।

हिन्दुस्तान की अपनी कुछ परम्परायें रही हैं । हम हमेशा से शांतिवादी रहे हैं और अपने सारे इतिहास में हम ने कभी भी किसी दूसरे राष्ट्र और उसकी भूमि की तरफ आंख उठा कर नहीं देखा है । हमारे समाज में कुछ लोग ईश्वर का भजन करने वाले रहे हैं, जो कि सदा शांति की बात करते रहे हैं, लेकिन उस के साथ ही साथ हिन्दुओं के वर्णाश्रम धर्म के अनुसार एक वर्ण ऐसा भी रहा है, जो हमेशा लड़ाई के लिए प्रस्तुत रहा और जिस की जिम्मेदारी रही कि वह देश की सुरक्षा की गारण्टी करेगा, देश की सुरक्षा के लिए अपनी जान भी होम देगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम में से आप सब से अधिक जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में एक ऐसा समय आया कि हिन्दुओं में से कुछ लोगों को अपने में से एक नई कौम को, सिख धर्म को जन्म देने के लिए तैयार होना पड़ा । वह कौम ऐसे समय में उत्पन्न हुई, जब कि देश की सुरक्षा को खतरा था । उस समय कहा गया कि एक एक सिख देश की सुरक्षा के लिए कुर्बानी देगा ।

मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि इस देश में हमारी यह परम्परा रही है कि एक तरफ तो हम में से कुछ लोग शांतिवादी रहे हैं, ईश्वर-भजन में लीन रहे हैं, दार्शनिक, साहित्यिक और कवि रहे हैं, वहां दूसरी तरफ एक वर्ग ऐसा भी रहा है, जिस पर देश की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी रही है । आज, जब कि हम अपनी सरकार—एक राष्ट्रीय सरकार और आजादी की सरकार—चला रहे हैं और ऐसी सूरत में, जब कि चारों तरफ से देश की सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा हो रहा है, हमें अपने उन पुरानी परम्पराओं को जागृत करना चाहिए और उन के अनुसार चलना चाहिए । पहले हमारे यहां ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय आदि वर्ग थे, जिन के अपने अपने कर्त्तव्य और धर्म निश्चित थे । क्षत्रियों का धर्म देश की सुरक्षा के लिए तत्पर रहना था । हम ने एक ऐसी कौम पैदा की, जिस का एक एक बालक देश की सुरक्षा में अपनी कुर्बानी देने के लिए तैयार था ।

आज फिर हमें इस बात की आवश्यकता पड़ी है कि हम अपनी उन भावनाओं को जगायें । आज जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि उत्तरी सीमा पर जो खतरा है, वह एक दो या दस बीस सालों में नहीं जाने वाला है, वह पचासों सालों तक रहने वाला है और चीन के साथ हमारे जो सम्बन्ध हैं, उन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हमें एक दो पीढ़ी तक उस का सामना करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए तब इस तरह के प्रस्ताव को लाने की ओर आवश्यकता पड़ गई है । इस तरह के प्रस्ताव को पास करने से, इस तरह के प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा करने से यह नहीं समझा जाना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान अपनी शांतिवादी परम्परा को छोड़ रहा है । कतई इसका मंशा यह नहीं है कि हम अपनी शांतिवादी नीति को छोड़ना चाहते हैं । हम अपनी तरफ से किसी के साथ लड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं । लेकिन हम अपनी परम्पराओं के साथ विश्वासघात करेंगे यदि हम इसके लिए तैयार न हों कि जो हम पर आक्रमण करे, जो हमारी सीमा का अतिक्रमण करे, उसका हम मुकाबला न करें । जो भी कोई ऐसा दुस्साहस करता है, उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हमें तैयार रहना है । मैं समझता

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान को आज की ४४ करोड़ जनता में, जो कि अगले पांच सालों में शायद ५० करोड़ हो जाएगी, हमें यह भावना जगानी है कि हम अपने देश की सुरक्षा को कैसे कायम रख सकते हैं, कैसे अपनी आजादी को कायम रख सकते हैं। ऐसी भावना को इसके अन्दर जागृत करने के लिए इस तरह के प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा करना अनिवार्य हो गया है और सरकार को चाहिये कि वह निश्चय ले कि एक वर्ग के लोग जो ऐसे लोग हैं जिन के शरीर में शक्ति है, जिन का शरीर काम करने लायक है, उनको फौजी शिक्षा दी जाएगी ताकि जब कभी भी आवश्यकता हो उनको देश की सुरक्षा के लिए बुलाया जा सके।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव का केवल इतना ही मंशा है। इसका यह मंशा कतई नहीं है कि लड़ाई की भावना अपने देश या विदेशों में फैलाई जाए। यदि हिन्दुस्तान को चले तो मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा बच्चा इसके लिए तैयार होगा और चाहेगा कि दुनिया से सशस्त्र सेनाओं को खत्म कर दिया जाए, हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा बच्चा सब से पहले यह गारंटी देने को तैयार होगा कि दुनिया में कभी लड़ाई न हो और कम से कम हम अपनी तरफ से पहले लड़ाई कभी नहीं करेंगे। हमारी परम्परा, हमारा इतिहास, हमारा साहित्य, हमारे धर्म शास्त्र और हमारी सारी की सारी पृष्ठभूमि इस बात की साक्षी है कि हम शांतिवादी हैं, हम लड़ाई नहीं चाहते हैं, हम कभी भी अपनी तरफ से लड़ाई नहीं छेड़ते हैं।

लेकिन प्रश्न यह पैदा होता है कि जब दूसरों की तरफ से कभी खतरा पैदा किया जाता है, तो क्या उस खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए हम तैयार हैं या नहीं हैं, अगर कोई ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर देता है जिस से हमारी सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा हो जाता है तो उस खतरे का सामना करने की हमारे में शक्ति है या नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि सारी परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि सरकार इस पर निश्चय ले कि लोगों के शरीर में शक्ति है और जो देश की रक्षा करने में सहायक हो सकते हैं उनको फौजी शिक्षा दी जाए, फौजी दृष्टि से उनको तैयार किया जाए ताकि अगर कोई संकट पैदा हो जाए तो उस संकट का वे सामना कर सकें और देश की रक्षा कर सकें।

मैं उन सब बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं जिन पर पिछले कई दिनों से इस सदन में चर्चा होती आ रही है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं पृष्ठभूमि तैयार है, सारे कारण मौजूद है इस प्रस्ताव को मंजूर करने के लिए चाहे गोआ का सवाल हो, पाकिस्तान का सवाल हो या चीन का सवाल हो, सारी चीजें मौजूद हैं जिन के आधार पर देश को तैयार होने की जरूरत है, किसी भी खतरे का सामना करने के लिए।

मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि इस प्रस्ताव का कतई यह मंशा या अर्थ नहीं है और न ही इसका यह अर्थ लिया जाना चाहिये इस मुल्क में या इस मुल्क के बाहर कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो यह चाहते हैं कि लड़ाई की भावना पैदा हो या यह चाहते हैं कि किसी पर हमला बोल दिया जाए, या दुनिया में वार साइकोसिस पैदा करना चाहते हैं। ऐसी बात हर्गिज नहीं है। लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि हमें अपनी शक्ति कायम रखनी है, हमें किसी से डरना नहीं है। हमें इस भावना को पैदा करना है कि हम किसी पर हमला बोलने वाले नहीं हैं लेकिन इस के साथ साथ यह बात भी जरूर है कि हम किसी से डरने वाले भी नहीं हैं मैं समझता हूं कि यदि यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया जाता है अभी प्रारम्भिक स्टेज पर तो यह केवल उन विद्यार्थियों पर लागू होगा जो कि कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ते हैं और जिन की उम्र १५ साल से ऊपर

है। लेकिन आगे चल कर, भविष्य में चल कर, हमें इसको उन लोगों पर भी लागू कर देना चाहिये जो किसी कठिनाई की वजह से कालेजों में नहीं जा सकते हैं और उन सभी पर लागू कर देना चाहिये जिन के शरीर इस लायक हैं कि वे फौजी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और उनको भी फौजी शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए।

सारी परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए और सीमाओं पर जो संकट पैदा हो गया है, उसको देखते हुए भी तथा अपनी स्थिति को साफ करने के लिये देश में और बाहर भी, यह अनिवार्य हो गया है कि सरकार इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर ले और मुल्क में यह भावना पैदा करे कि कुछ भी हो हमारे देश में कितनी भी मत-विभिन्नता हो, राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों में विभिन्नता हो, जहां तक देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है, देश की सीमाओं पर किसी खतरे का सवाल है, उसका सामना करने के लिए, इस देश का एक एक बच्चा तैयार है, देश की रक्षा करने के लिए अपने खून की आखिरी बूंद बहाने के लिए तैयार है और तैयार रहेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह की भावना पैदा करने के लिए इस प्रस्ताव को सरकार की ओर से स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आठ मिनट माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं जिन में से एक मिनट उन्होंने रिपीट करने में लिया। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि सात मिनट स्पीच देने के लिए काफी होंगे और सभी माननीय सदस्य सात मिनट से अधिक न लें।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under normal circumstances military training to all able-bodied people would sound as an anachornism, there is no doubt about it. But under abnormal circumstances as the circumstances that you are facing today, to say that military training for all able-bodied people in the country is essential is a very welcome resolution.

I remember, Sir, before we became free, ex-members of the Azad Hind Forces that were being disbanded joined the Congress organisation. Then I had the proud privilege of being a member of the Congress organisation. The people in that organisation were then preparing for the last battle to achieve freedom. I remember, these ex-servicemen of the Azad Hind Forces went about imparting military training to young Congress people. That brought about some sort of discipline in the organisation and also an urge to work and to die if necessary for the country. I find that nowhere in any organisation is emotional integration or national integration, whatever you may call it, achieved as it is achieved in the defence services, in the army. They do not have any caste distinction, any regional distinction, because of this military training. They have only one pole star, and that pole star is nationalism, the defence of the country. Guided by that pole star, all distinctions that divide our country today evaporate, they get liquidated. When we were engaged in our struggle for freedom under the leadership of Gandhiji, all fissiparous tendencies, all distinctions whether at the State level or at the regional level or cultural level, that have come to the surface were blanketed by an ideal and that was the ideal of nationalism.

Now, in this country, after having won freedom with that ideal, that ideal is what is absent today. We do not have that ideal. We do not have that upsurge, that national feeling. We are a divided people. Therefore, I feel that this preparation in a military way is necessary. When young people get military training that will not only infuse a spirit of discipline into them but that will also infuse into them the spirit of nationalism and an urge to work and die for the country if neces-

[Shri Hem Barua]

sary. That has become very essential today at this particular moment.

We are threatened today from all quarters. When I think of the future I often feel that there is no silver lining and there are dark clouds gathering in the horizon round about our country. There is a conspiracy today against this country hatched in Karachi, hatched in Lisbon, hatched in Peking. This is the situation that we are facing at this particular moment. When there is a conspiracy like that it does not behove well of us to remain quiet. Today we are not prepared. The country must be prepared. The nation must get prepared. I do not know how far it is true, but I understand that in China, for instance, the strength of the army is four or five times more than the strength of our army. I am not divulging any secret. This was in the articles that appeared in the papers.

Whatever that might be, we are facing a critical situation today, a very critical situation. There is the problem posed not only by Portugal, not only by Pakistan, but also by China. When Mao Tse-tung says that all people who belong to the submontane ranges of the Himalayas belong to one ethnological group—that is the Mongoloid group—he visualises a Mongoloid Federation of the people who live in the border. I would say, Sir, that even though these people who live in our border may be ethnologically different from us and they may belong to the Mongoloid and Tibeto-Burman group, they are Indians. Because NEFA is inhabited by a group of people whose ethnology differs from the ethnology that prevails in the plains of the country, that does not mean that NEFA is not a part of India. It is as much a part of India as Maharashtra is. Therefore, these are problems that face our country today.

Under the British regime the population of the country was divided into two groups—the martial race and the non-martial race. This was a wrong division on their part. It was done possibly because they did not want to pay any attention to develop this country so far as discipline is concerned, so far as military strength is concerned. Today, when we have become free we do not have to divide our population into two categories, into martial race and the non-martial race, because we find that the people who were described as non-martial race are not in any way discharging duties which are inferior to those discharged by the so-called martial race of India.

There are some people who might say that this is war-mongering. When the country is invaded, when the country is threatened from all quarters, to say that we must defend our country, to say that we should mobilise our people, to say that we should impart military training to all able-bodied persons of our country in the defence of our country is not war-mongering. And if this is war-mongering, I would rather like the whole nation to be described as war-mongers rather than to be described as a nation of traitors to the national cause.

17 hrs.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डा० राम सुभग सिंह के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह प्रस्ताव एक ऐसे अवसर पर आया है जब कि देश में संकट है और जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश को सुरक्षा के लिये तैयार किया जाय। अंग्रेजों के आने से पहले हिन्दुस्तान एक मार्शल रेस था और हर वक्त तैयार रहता था। इतिहास कहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की तलवार मशहूर थी दुनिया भर के लोग इस का लोहा मानते थे। अंग्रेजों के आने के बाद से हिन्दुस्तान की जो मार्शल स्पिरिट थी उस को

कुचलने की इन्तहाई कोशिश की गई और उन लोगों ने स कौम को एक ऐसी कौम में परिवर्तित कर दिया जिस में से मार्शल स्पिरिट जाती रही । आज आवश्यकता है कि बहादुरी का जज्बा कौम के लोगों में पैदा किया जाय । आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हिन्दुस्तान के सामने जो खतरा है उस को उससे बचाने के लिये लोग तैयार हों । आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि मुल्क पर मरने वालों की तादाद ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाई जाय ।

जहां तक लड़ाई का ताल्लुक है, लड़ाई के दो ऐस्पेक्ट्स होते हैं । जब फौजें फ्रंट्स पर होती हैं और लड़ाई करती हैं तो मुल्क में कुछ ऐसे लोग होते हैं जो सैबोटाज करते हैं । सब लोग जानते हैं कि इस मुल्क में भी सैबोटाज करने वालों की कमी नहीं है और वक्तन फवक्तन गड़बड़ी यह करते रहते हैं । इस लिये आज और जरूरत आ पड़ी है कि लोग तैयार हों और जो प्रस्ताव डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने यहां पर रक्खा है उस पर गवर्नमेंट विचार करे । मैं इस से भी आगे बढ़ कर एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । मुल्क भर में डिफेन्स सोसायटीज तैयार हों और उन के जरिये से जो ताकतवर लोग, तन्दुरुस्त लोग गावों में रहते हैं उन को फौजी ट्रेनिंग दी जाय ताकि गांवों में जहां पर फौजें नहीं रहती है, रिमोट जगहों पर जहां पुलिस नहीं पहुंच सकती है, वहां सुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हो और लोग संगठित हो सकें । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे । बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ इस तरह की चर्चा शुरू हुई है और मेरठ और कुछ और जिलों में ऐसे कुछ संगठन शुरू किये गये हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि देश भर में गांवों में भी इस तरह के सुरक्षा संगठन शुरू किये जायें । जब आर्म्स के मुताल्लिक यहां बिल पेश हुआ था तो सेलेक्ट कमेटी में मैं ने सजेशन दिया था कि जो बन्दूक के लाइसेंस देने के तरीके हैं उन में कुछ परिवर्तन किया जाय । मैं ने सुझाव दिया था कि जिन लोगों को लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं उनको लाइसेंस देने से पहले मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग दी जाय । एक महीने के बाद दो महीनों के बाद, लोगों के चाल चलन का अच्छी तहर से वेरिफिकेशन करने के बाद उन को लाइसेंस दे दिये जायें । इस तरह से लाइसेंस पाने वाले जो संगठन या जमातें होंगी वह वक्त पर देश के काम आ सकती है । जहां तक चीन का ताल्लुक है, आप जानते हैं, सारी दुनियां जानती है कि यहां पर बालेंटियर्स की एक बहुत बड़ी फोर्स है जो कि हर तरीके से शिक्षित है, ट्रेन्ड है और उन को आवश्यक हथियार दे कर मैदान में लाया जा सकता है । रिजर्व फोर्सेज के अलावा वालेंटियर्स का भी एक संगठन होना चाहिये इस तरह की मांग ब्रिटेन में की गई थी ऐसा यह मैं ने पढ़ा है । इसी तरह से अभें समय आ गया है कि हमारे देश में भी जो स्कलों और कालेजों पढ़ने वाले लड़के हैं, जो तन्दुरुस्त आदमी हैं जिन में देश की सेवा की भावना है, उन को संगठित किया जाय और उन को फौजी शिक्षा दी जाय । फौजी शिक्षा देने का यह मतलब नहीं, जैसा कि कुछ मित्रों ने यहां पर कहा, कि हम लड़ाई की तैयारियां कर रहे हैं । हम लड़ाई की तैयारियां नहीं करना चाहते, लेकिन अब वक्त आ गया है कि हम अहिंसा की बात करना, पंचशील की बात करना बन्द करें क्योंकि इन का कोई महत्व दुनियां में नहीं रह गया है, इन की धज्जियां उड़ा दी गई हैं । यह ऐसी चीजें है जो कि हमारे देश को पतन की ओर ले जाने वाली हैं।

मैं ज्यादा न कह कर यहीं अर्ज करूंगा कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह का जो प्रस्ताव है उस के अनुसार स्कूलों और कालेजों में और दूसरे देहाती इलाकों में इस तरह के संग न

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

बना कर के लोगों को फौजी ट्रेनिंग हासिल करने का हम मौका दें।

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I fully agree with Dr. Ram Subhag Singh that military training should be given to the students in the colleges and schools, but, at the same time, when this country is being troubled on our borders, the Government should be very careful in spending the resources which they have got. No country in the world, which was faced with the kind of emergency which we are facing, ever depended mostly on the civilians who have been trained in the military art. Many countries have experienced in the previous wars that they could defend their country's borders more by active military battalions rather than by the civilians. In this country we have got the National Cadet Corps, A.C.Cs. and various other units whose primary duty, I think, is to help the civilian population at the time of an emergency. Therefore, I feel that the Government of India would be doing a good job if they concentrate in training or raising more divisions which could be more useful and would be more effectively defending our borders in case of an emergency, rather than spending our money on the training of students and other civilian population, as it would be an impossible task for us to make them fully prepared to defend our borders.

In many other countries, specially in England, at the time of an emergency most of the private business concerns contribute a lot towards the defence of the country. They send their men for training and pay them while they serve in the battalions, regiments or in other spheres of war. It would be better if such things could be done here also, rather than spendig Government resources for training these people.

Of course, it is certainly necessary that we have to train our youngsters to go to the assistance of the defence forces in case of an emergency. That is being done even today. If Government is very keen to make our youngsters fit to take up arms in case they need, they could be made physically fit by introducing various kinds of games and sports and discipline in the schools and colleges.

Training civilians with weapons in the military art is a very difficult job which even the advanced countries have not undertaken because the equipments of defence change every day and the people who have been trained in the military art a year ago will have to be trained again; otherwise, they will become misfits. So, even if Government train these youngsters with various kind of military equipments, they will still not be very useful in case of an emergency.

Therefore, my final suggestion is that Government should have more divisions and should spend more money in securing arms and give more training for the reservists; also, the period of training for the N.C.C. and A.C.C. trainees, who have already been trained to some extent in the military art, should be increased.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप (मथुरा) : मुझे इस बात का बड़ा खेद है कि मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध कर रहा हूं। कारण यह है कि समय बदल गया है। जब बारिश हो रही हो तब हम किसी से कहते हैं कि छाता लगा लो लेकिन जब श्रीमन जी कमरे में पधारें और, उस वक्त भी अगर वह छाता लगा कर आये तो लोग इस बात पर हंसेंगे। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जमाना बदल गया है। मैं तो खुद ऐसा शखस था जो हमेशा यह कहता रहा कि मैं महात्मा गांधी जी की

अहिंसा को नहीं मानता। मैं ऐसा व्यक्ति था जो हमेशा यह कहता रहा कि अगर कोई ईमान्दार हिन्दू है तो उसे गीता को मानना होगा, और अगर वह गीता को मानता है तो उसे धर्म युद्ध की बात को मानना होगा। मैं ऐसा आदमी था जो यह कहता था कि अगर अगर कोई ईमान्दार मुसलमान है तो उस को जिहाद को मानना होगा और तलवार हाथ में लेनी होगी, अगर कोई ईमान्दार सिख है तो उसे गु गोविन्द सिंह को मानना होगा और धर्म के लिये लड़ना होगा, दुनियां के लिये, मुल्क के लिये लड़ना होगा। मगर आज जमाना बदल गया है। मुझे यह कहना है कि स समय हमको हरगिज अपने मदरसों और विद्यालयों में छोटे छोटे बालकों को फौजी तालीम नहीं देनी चाहिये। क्या मालूम कि इन छोटे छोटे बालकों में से कौन कौन ऋषि मुनि होने वाले हैं, कौन कौन विज्ञान सिखाने वाले होने वाले हैं। हम क्यों उनको एक तरफ हांक दें और उनको फौजी बना दें।

जब मैं चीन में था तो मैंने कहा कि यह बड़ा गलत तरीका है कि छोटे छोटे बालकों को लामा या साधू बना दिया जाए। हमारे बुद्ध भगवान २९ वर्ष की उम्र में दुनिया को छोड़ कर गये थे। ज्यादा उम्र होने पर यह पता चल सकता है कि कौन फौजी हो सकता है और कौन फौजी नहीं हो सकता, कौन धार्मिक हो सकता है और कौन धार्मिक नहीं हो सकता। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह हमारी संस्कृति है और यह हमारी सभ्यता है कि हम सब को फौजी न बनायें। हम तो खास तौर से कुछ लोगों को तैयार करते थे इसलिये कि वह लड़ेंगे, मरेंगे और देश की रक्षा करेंगे। यह हमारी सभ्यता है। हमारे ब्राह्मणों ने यह बात निकाली थी। अंग्रेजों ने तो कुत्तों, घोड़ों और गधों तक के लिये यह बात निकाली कि उनकी नस्ल बनायी जैसे कोई दौड़ने वाला घोड़ा तो कोई गाड़ी में चलने वाला घोड़ा। लेकिन हमारे ब्राह्मणों ने इन्सानों की नसलें बनायीं थीं। उनके अनुसार ब्राह्मण पोथी वाला होता था, क्षत्री तलवार चलाने वाला होता था, वैश्य व्यापार आदि करने वाला होता था और शूद्र और कुछ लोग टोकरी और फावड़े वाले होते थे। उन्होंने ये नस्लें बनायीं। उन्हींने सब को फौजी नहीं बनाया और न हम सब को फौजी बना सकते हैं।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अब तो सिर्फ संसार संघ का राज्य ही सारे मुल्कों की रक्षा कर सकता है। अब तो हम सब को लग कर इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि समस्त संसार में हो एक राज, समस्त संसार की बने एक फौज, समस्त संसार की हो एक कचहरी ताकि मुल्क आपस में लड़ न सकें। हम चाहें फौजी तालीम देकर अपने बच्चों को फौजी बना लें, लेकिन इस तरह से मुल्क की रक्षा अभी नहीं हो सकती।

मेरा ६० लाख फौज बनाने का विचार जरूर था। मगर मैं चाहता था कि छावनियों में कारखाने लगें, खेत लगें, बाग लगें, और हमारे सिपाही दिन में ३ घंटे तो फौज का काम करें और पांच घंटे मेहनत करके आवश्यक वस्तुएं उपलब्ध करें। तो मेरा यह विचार उनका काम में लगाने का था। वह है पुरानी बात इस समय मैं इस प्रस्ताव की मुखालिफत करता हूं।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने मित्र डा० राम सुभग सिंह के इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं कि १५ साल से ऊपर की उम्र के बच्चों को लाजिमी तौर पर फौजी शिक्षा दी जाय। लेकिन मैं इसका समर्थन इस कारण नहीं करता, जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा, कि देश पर कोई बहुत बड़ा संकट आने वाला है। मुझे तो आज देश के अन्दर या देश के चारों तरफ कोई बड़ा संकट नहीं दिखाई देता। यों

[चौ० रणबीर सिंह]

तो सारे संसार में कुछ न कुछ संकट रहता है और हमारा देश भी उस संसार का एक हिस्सा है ।

जैसा कि राजा साहब ने कहा कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो पहले समाज था उसका एक अजीब संगठन था । उसको चार वर्गों में बांटा गया था । जो भाई पढ़ने लिखने का काम करते थे वह अपने को ब्राह्मण मानते थे, कुछ भाई क्षत्रिय समझे जाते थे जो कि देश की रक्षा के लिये लड़ने को अपना धर्म समझते थे । इसी तरह से जो भाई व्यापार या खेती करते थे उनको वैश्य समझा जाता था और जो भाई सब की सेवा करते थे उनको शूद्र कहा जाता था और नीच समझा जाता था । वह जमाना बदल गया । उस जमाने में जो शिक्षा दी जाती थी उसका एक खास असर देश के अन्दर था और उसका मैं सबूत दे सकता हूं । हमारे राजा साहब भी दिल्ली के पास के रहने वाले हैं और मैं भी दिल्ली के करीब का रहने वाला हूं । हम लोग दिल्ली के चारों तरफ रहते थे लेकिन हमने कभी लड़ाई में हिस्सा नहीं लिया क्योंकि वह हमारा काम नहीं था । दिल्ली में अनेकों राज आए और चले गये लेकिन हमने किसी लड़ाई में भाग नहीं लिया । मुसलमान आए लेकिन उन्होंने हमको मुसलमान नहीं बनाया क्योंकि हम लड़ने का काम नहीं करते थे । उन्होंने दूर दराज के लोगों को जो लड़ने का काम करते थे मुसलमान बनाया । तो इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हम लोगों को जो दिल्ली के चारों ओर रहते थे इस से कोई मतलब नहीं रहा कि कौन राजा आया और कौन चला गया ।

लेकिन आज देश स्वतंत्र हो गया है और पुराने हालात बदल गए हैं । आज कोई मारशल रेसेज नहीं हैं । सभी देश वासी देश की रक्षा में भाग ले सकते हैं । इसलिये जरूरी है कि हम अपने बच्चों को लाजिमी तौर पर फौजी शिक्षा दें । लेकिन उस शिक्षा का यह मकसद नहीं है कि इन बच्चों को देश की रक्षा के लिये यह शिक्षा देना लाजिमी है । इस प्रस्ताव का खास मकसद यह है कि इस तरह से बच्चों को अनुशासन की शिक्षा दी जाए । जहां तक देशों की रक्षा का सवाल है, आज कल यह अवस्था है कि एक एटम बम ने जापान की सारी फौजी शिक्षा को और हथियारों को नष्ट कर दिया था । तो आज के जमाने में फौजी शिक्षा इसलिये जरूरी है कि देश के अन्दर बच्चों में अनुशासन पैदा हो ।

आज देश को आजाद हुए १४–१५ साल हो गए और देश ने बहुत तरक्की की है, लेकिन उसके साथ यह भी मानना होगा कि जहां तक अनुशासन का सवाल है वह कम हुआ है । हमने अनुशासन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया और उसी का नतीजा है कि देश में अनुशासन हीनता बढ़ गई है । और और यह खास तौर से देश की तरक्की में रोड़ा बनेगी । अगर हम चाहते हैं कि तीसरी पंच साला योजना में, चौथी पंच साला योजना में और पांचवें पंच साला योजना में देश आगे बढ़े तो हमको यह जरूरी है कि हम अपने १५ साल से ऊपर की उम्र के बच्चों को फौजी शिक्षा दें ।

मैं यह जानता हूं कि जब से देश स्वतंत्र हुआ है तब से एन० सी० सी० और ए० सी० सी० के अन्दर लाखों बच्चों को फौजी तालीम दी जा चुकी है और इस दिशा में हम काफी आगे बढ़े हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि हमको इस तरफ और आगे बढ़ना है । इसलिये मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे मित्र श्री राम सुभग सिंह जी ने जो यह संकल्प उपस्थित किया है वह बिल्कुल इस समय के अनुकूल है ।

प्राचीन काल में सैनिक शिक्षा क्षत्रियों को दी जाती थी क्योंकि उस समय जन्मना वर्ण माने जाते थे। उस समय कर्मणा वर्ण नहीं माने जाते थे बल्कि जन्मना वर्ण माने जाते थे। तो उस समय क्षत्रियों को सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाती थी और उनको मारशल रेसेज समझा जाता था। लेकिन अब जमाना बदल गया है और हिन्दुस्तान के सभी नागरिक मारशल रेसेज के माने जाते हैं और सभी देश की रक्षा में योग दे सकते हैं। लिहाजा इस समय जन्मना वर्ण का कोई महत्व नहीं है। अब तो कर्मणा वर्ण का महत्व है।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि सैनिक शिक्षा का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि केवल स्थल की सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाए, उसका अर्थ यह भी है कि नौ बल पर भी जोर दिया जाए। नैवल शिक्षा पर मैं इसलिये जोर देता हूं कि आज हमारे देश का दूसरे देशों से सम्बन्ध जहाजों के द्वारा ही हो सकता है और तरह नहीं। आप देखें कि आज हमारे ओशन में पुर्तगाल के चार फ्रिगेड मौजूद हैं और ओशन से भारत पर आक्रमण होने का खतरा हो सकता है। आप भारत वर्ष के नक्शे को देखें। दो तरफ की सीमाएं पाकिस्तान से मिली हैं। उस ओर से हमारे सम्बन्ध दूसरे देशों से स्थल मार्ग द्वारा नहीं हो सकते। आज पाकिस्तान हमारे वायु मार्ग को भी अगर अपने यहां से होकर न जाने दे तो हिन्दुस्तान के हवाई जहाजों को ओशन पर ही हो कर दूसरे देशों को जाना होगा। इसलिये आज नैवी का जितना महत्व है उतना पहलें कभी नहीं हुआ।

आप देखेंगे कि हमारी जो जल की सीमा है वह करीब तीन हजार मील की है। इस तीन हजार मील की सीमा की रक्षा हम तभी कर सकते हैं जब हमारी नौसेना शक्तिशाली हो। आप देखें कि जो हमारे मरचेंट नेवी के जहाज हैं उनको चलाने के लिये आज भी १५,००० पाकिस्तानी काम करते हैं और उनको अभी तक हम हिन्दुस्तानियों से रिप्लेस नहीं कर सके हैं। और आप जानते हैं कि युद्ध के समय मरचेंट नैवी सैकिंड लाइन आफ डिफेंस होती है। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि, जिस प्रकार आपको स्थल की सैनिक शिक्षा पर जोर देना चाहिये, उसी प्रकार नैवल शिक्षा पर भी जोर देना चाहिये और आपको अपने युवकों को नैवी की शिक्षा देनी चाहिये। उसके बाद वह चाहें तो नैवी में जा सकते हैं या मरचेंट नैवी में भी जा सकते हैं। अब आज हालत यह है कि १५,००० पाकिस्तानी हमारी मर्चेंट नैवी में काम कर रहे हैं। अगर आज हमारा पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध छिड़ जाय तो हमारी क्या अवस्था होगी? हमारे हर एक जहाज में पाकिस्तानी मौजूद हैं। हमें चाहिये हम अपने देश के नागरिकों को नैवल शिक्षा दिलाये ताकि वह उनकी जगह ले सकें। टैरीटोरियल आर्मी और एन० सी० सी० की तरह हम अपने देश के नवयुवकों को नैवल शिक्षा दिलायें। आज के जमाने में नैवल शिक्षा पर जोर देना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है और मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में सरकार गम्भीरता से विचार करे और आवश्यक कदम उठाये।

अन्त में मैं सिर्फ यही करना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से प्राचीन काल में हमारे वहां लोग दुर्गा और चंडी की पूजा करते थे क्षत्री और सिक्स लोग शस्त्रों की पूजा करते थे उसी तरह से आज हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी को शस्त्र पूजा करनी चाहिये। आज देश के हर एक नागरिक का पवित्र कर्त्तव्य है कि वह देश की रक्षा करे और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उसके हेतु शस्त्र भी उठावें। मैं इस विचार से बिलकुल सहमत हूं कि केवल पंचशील के नारे या शांति के नारे से ही देश की रक्षा नहीं होगी। उस के साथ बल भी होना चाहिये। हमारी वैदेशिक नीति तभी कामयाब हो सकती है जब

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

उस के पीछे कोई सैंक्शन या शक्ति हो। अब अगर उस के पीछे कोई शक्ति नहीं है और खाली ढोल पीटा करते हैं तो इस तरह के ढोल के अन्दर पोल ही होगा।

मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वह नैवल शिक्षा पर भी जोर दे।

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji (Raipur): Sir, I really feel very happy that one of the things on which I wanted to speak for a very long time has been moved in the shape of a resolution by my great friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh whom I heartily suport in his resolution.

Many hon. Members have supported the resolution and I do not like to go over the same thing and take time. I would rather like to deal with some other aspects of the matter. I personally feel that there would be no difficulty if this training is imparted compulsorily to everybody. For instance, today we have got the N.C.C. and the Defence Ministry have opened some Sainik Schools in half a dozen places, which is helping them. But the element of compulsion is missing. The boys like to join the N.C.C. because they feel that there is some merriment of the clothes or of going from one place to another and so on. That is why the boys feel very happy about joining the N.C.C. But they are not very keen about joining the army. If you talk to the boys you will find this. There may be, of course, 10 or 15 or 20 per cent. who may feel differently, but the majority of the boys are not keen on joining the army. If you ask them "What would you like to do after leaving the N.C.C. course?" their reply is, "Oh, we will go to business or for higher studies". Very few will say, "We are keen on joining the army". Because, naturally, they feel that after all they will get certain kind of recreation while they are in the schools, they get the uniforms and they can go and see places.

I personally feel that there must be an element of compulsion. As I said, there will not be any difficulty for the Government in doing this. For instance, you should start this compulsory military training from the age of fifteen to every able-bodied person till the age of forty-five. We have got this N.C.C., the Sainik Schools, etc. Further, we should have at least one year or six months of military training in every university. That military training will be compulsory. Any boy who wants to become a graduate or anybody else will have to pass the examination after having undergone military training. There will be no difficulty. We have got a number of retired Army officers and retired Junior Commissioned Officers who can easily be employed by the Government.

Secondly, as my colleague Shri Raghunath Singh has just now said, about training in the Navy, there should be no difficulty. We can give that training round about the maritime States, Madras, Bombay, Gujarat and Orissa, to the boys and other people, in so far as the Navy or merchant navy is concerned. This is what I wanted to submit. Practically every one has supported this Resolution. If the Government accepts the principle of it and appoints a small committee as early as possible, most of the details can be filled in. But, I certainly feel that compulsory military training from the age of 15 to 45 is very essential. Leave aside whatever fears we have got roundabout. In spite of that, this will inculcate among the boys a sense of discipline and oneness. We have been talking of general integration a few months ago. Practically every representative from the States has supported it. The only way to bring about general integration is to bring them closer. As one of my hon. friends from the opposition said just

now, integration can be brought about through this training.

I support this Resolution wholeheartedly.

श्री झुनझुनवाला (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे मित्र डा० राम सुभग सिंह जो प्रस्ताव लाये हैं वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और मैं उसका पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करता हूं । आज के जमाने में उसका महत्व और भी अधिक बढ़ जाता है क्योंकि हमारे देश के ऊपर चारों ओर से आफत आती हुई दिखाई दे रही है और हम सब भारतवासियों का यह परम धर्म हो जाता है कि अपनी मातृभूमि की रक्षा करने के लिए देश के नवयुवकों को फौजी शिक्षा दें ।

आज चारों ओर से देश पर आफत आती हुई दिखाई दे रही है । एक ओर तो चीन मुंह बाये खड़ा है और दूसरी ओर पुर्तगाल खड़ा है । इन के अलावा कोई और भी उधर खड़ा है । वे सब मन में बुरा इरादा लिये हमारी ओर देख रहे हैं और समझ रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान हर प्रकार से कमजोर है ।

आज देश में यह गलत भावना घर कर गई मालूम पड़ती है कि चूंकि हम लोग अहिंसक हैं इसलिए हम लोगों को मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग लेना ठीक नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि महात्मा गांधी के अहिंसा के सिद्धांत को लोग अच्छे तरह से नहीं समझ पाये हैं और इसी लिये उनका ऐसा खयाल बना हुआ है । हमारे यहां अभी थोड़े दिन हुए शांति सेना के निर्माण की आवाज उठी थी लेकिन मैं इस बात को बिलकुल साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि जब तक मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग के जरिए लोगों में अपने देश और अपनी स्वतंत्रता को बचाने की ताकत नहीं होगी तब तक हमारे लिए पंचशील, शान्ति और अहिंसा की बात करना इम्पोटेंसी है । हम लोग सही मायनों में तभी अहिंसक हो सकते हैं जब हम लोग हर तरीके से मजबूत और ताकतवर हों । गांधी जी की अहिंसा बुजदिलों की अहिंसा नहीं थी । अब चूंकि हम बुजदिल हैं और कमजोर हैं और उस कारण से हम अहिंसक बनते हैं तो उस से बढ़कर खराब बात दूसरी नहीं है । महात्मा गांधी का तो यह कहना था कि अहिंसा का बल आत्मबल है । कमजोर और बुजदिलों के लिए अहिंसा नहीं है । देश की सुरक्षा को यदि आंच आती है और अहिंसा की आड़ लेकर लेकर बुजदिल हो कर यदि हम चुपचाप बैठ जाते हैं और आक्रमणकारी का मुकाबला नहीं करते हैं तो वह अहिंसा नहीं हुई । गांधी जी की अहिंसा का कदापि यह तात्पर्य नहीं था ।

जैसे हमारे भाई डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने बतलाया है यह बहुत जरूरी है कि सरकार देश में १५ वर्ष से ऊपर नवयुवक विद्यार्थियों के लिए फौजी शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर दे । हमारे विद्यार्थियों को हर प्रकार की फौजी शिक्षा दिलाई जाय । मैं तो इस से एक कदम आगे बढ़ कर यह मांग करूंगा कि खाली स्कूल और कालिज के विद्यार्थियों को ही नहीं अपितु हर एक देशवासी को जो कि इस प्रकार की फौजी शिक्षा ले सकने में समर्थ हो, दिलाई जाये और उन के वास्ते भी फौजी शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर दी जाय । जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक हम लोग बुजदिल ही बनते रहेंगे और अपने को अहिंसक मानने का ढोंग रच कर घर में चुप चाप बैठे रहेंगे । लेकिन वास्तव में वैसा करके न तो हम पंचशील में विश्वास करेंगे और न ही सच्चे मानों में अहिंसक बनेंगे । अहिंसक वही हो सकता है जिस में कि शारीरिक बल हो और उसी में आत्मबल आ सकता है जो कि अहिंसा सिखलाती है । बस मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए डा० राम सुभग सिंह के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं ।

पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डा० राम सुभग सिंह को यह सुन्दर प्रस्ताव पेश करने के लिए बधाई देता हूं। इस बात में कोई तथ्य नहीं है कि चूंकि चाइना हमारी सीमा पर खड़ा है, इस लिए हम इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। हमें गोआ में पार्टुगीज़ से कोई खतरा नहीं है, हमें उनका डर नहीं है। अपनी फ़ौज पर हम को पूरा यकीन है। अगर कोई विदेशी ताकत हमारे देश की सीमा का अतिक्रमण करती है, तो उस का मुकाबला करने का बल हम में है। किसी तात्कालिक भय से आतंकित हो कर हम इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस प्रस्ताव का हम इस लिये समर्थन करते हैं कि क्योंकि हम समझते हैं कि इस देश के नौजवानों का निर्माण करने की दृष्टि से, उनका सर्वांगीण विकास करने की दृष्टि से इस देश की शिक्षा-प्रणाली में यह आमूल परिवर्तन बहुत लाज़िमी है। निरी बौद्धिक शिक्षा मनुष्य को पंगु बना रही है। वह शिक्षा जिन्दगी के हर क्षेत्र में एक अनुशासित और सुव्यवस्थित रूप से काम करने की क्षमता पैदा नहीं करती है।

चाहे मकान बनाने का काम हो, चाहे बाढ़ के वक्त काम करने का अवसर हो और चाहे युद्ध के मैदान में शत्रुओं का मुकाबला करने की योग्यता का प्रश्न हो, हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश के सैनिकों ने हर मैदान में बहुत डिसिप्लिन से, बहुत जवांमर्दी से काम किया है। हज़ारों आदमी बाढ़ में काम करते रहे, लेकिन वह सफलता नहीं पा सके, जो कि हमारी मिलीटरी के चन्द आदमी पा सके, जब उनको वह काम सौंपा गया। इसी प्रकार हजारों आदमी निर्माण के काम में लगे और उन्होंने मकान बनाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन मकान जल्दी से नहीं बन सके, क्यों कि उन लोगों में और कारीगरों में डिसिप्लिन नहीं था। लेकिन जब इस देश की मिलिटरी के आदमियों न, जो कि डिसिप्लिन्ड थे, इस काम को उठाया, तो उस को अत्यन्त सुन्दरता और खबसूरती से कर के दिखाया। उन्होंने महीनों का काम दिनों में और दिनों का काम घंटों में कर दिखाया। यही नहीं, खेतों में भी उन लोगों ने अपने जौहर दिखाये। मिलिटरी के रिटायर्ड आदमियों ने रेगिस्तान के स्थलों में इतने ऊंचे गेहूं के खेत तैयार किए। हमारे इलाके में मिलिटरी के लोग जा कर बसे। उन में डिसिप्लिन था, उन में आंधी और पानी में अपनी रगों का पसीना बहाने की क्षमता थी, इसलिए वे अपने काम में सफल हुए।

मैं मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग को इस लिए आवश्यक समझता हूं कि क्योंकि उस से आदमी में डिसिप्लिन पैदा होता है, अपने संकल्प और इरादे के लिए मर मिटने की ताकत आती है। हमारे देश का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि विदेशी हुकूमत ने हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति को जिस ढर्रे में डाला, वह उस में बहुत वर्षों तक पड़ी रही। इस देश में शौर्य और जवां-मर्दी न जगने पाये, डिसिप्लिन पैदा न हो, काम करने की क्षमता न हो, ऐसा ढर्रा विदेशी शासकों ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में डाला। दुनिया बदल गई और यह देश बदल गया। इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम शिक्षा में एक आमूल परिवर्तन करें। हमारी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में जो इनडिसिप्लिन आ गया है, इस का इलाज करने की दृष्टि से भी मैं यह आवश्यक समझता हूं कि इस देश में मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग को कम्पलसरिली आरम्भ किया जाये। यह एक बहुत अच्छा और सुन्दर ख्याल है।

इस संबंध में यह प्रश्न है कि आखिर इस व्यवस्था को केवल विद्यार्थियों तक ही क्यों सीमित किया जाये। [illegible] लड़कों और नौजवानों को कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ने का मौका नहीं मिला, वे भी तो देश के नागरिक हैं, उनकी रगों में भी खून है और उन पर भी देश

की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी आती है, उन को भी हर एक क्षेत्र में एक डिसीप्लिन्ड तरीके से देश का काम करने का अवसर देना आवश्यक है । उन को भी इस योजना का लाभ पहुंचाना चाहिए । आज हमारे देश में डाकुओं और चोरों के उपद्रव होते हैं और अशिक्षित आदमी उन का मुकाबला करने में अक्षम हैं । इस कारण हम को पुलिस की बड़ी बड़ी प्लैन्टून्ज रखनी पड़ रही हैं । अगर गांवों के आदमी डिसिप्लिन्ड हों, अगर हम ने उन को मिल कर काम करने की शिक्षा दी हो, तो वे सरलता से इस समस्या का सामना कर सकते हैं ।

इन सब बातों को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुये मैं यह जरूरी समझता हूं कि इस दिशा में जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाया जाये । केवल स्कूलों में ही नहीं, बल्कि जिन्दगी के हर क्षेत्र में, देश के कोने कोने में मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग को कम्पलसरी किया जाये । यह कोई रेजिमेंटेशन की तरफ़ जाने की बात नहीं है । हम शांति के उपासक हैं । अगर युद्ध के दानव को ताबूत में बन्द करने के लिये कीलों की जरूरत हो, तो हम हर वक्त अपनी हड्डियां देने के लिये तैयार हैं । युद्ध बन्द होने चाहियें इस बारे में कोई मत-भेद नहीं है । लेकिन युद्ध केवल बातों से समाप्त नहीं हो सकते । युद्ध को बहिष्कृत करने के लिए यह जरूरी होता है कि देश के नौजवानों में, नयी पीढ़ी में मजबूती के साथ जां-निसारी का भाव जागे । वह जां-निसारी का भाव, वह मिल कर अनुशासित रूप से काम करने का ख्याल मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग से आ सकता है । इस लिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री नलदुर्गकर (उस्मानाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं । इस के पहले भी मैंने एक भाषण में कांस्क्रिप्शन की सिफारिश की थी । यह प्रस्ताव बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और अहम है और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचेगी ।

पुराण और सदियों का इतिहास पढ़ने से यह अनुभव और तजुर्बा हासिल होता है कि एक हिंसावादी राष्ट्र किसी अहिंसावादी राष्ट्र को कभी भी अमन से नहीं रहने देता । जिस तरह हिंसा की भावना या वार साइकासिस अच्छा नहीं है, उसी तरह अहिंसा का मादा इन्तहाई हद तक जाना भी अच्छा नहीं है । उन दोनों का समन्वय होना चाहिए । इस दृष्टि से से मैं इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करता हूं । अगर यह प्रस्ताव अमल में लाया जायेगा तो उन विद्यार्थियों में, जिन में आज-कल एक तरह की इनडिसिप्लिन पैदा हो रही है, एक अनुशासन का माद्दा और ओबीडियंस की भावना पैदा हो जायेगी तथा उन में डिसिप्लिन आ जायेगी । जब वे विद्यार्थी पूरा मिलिटरी शिक्षण लेकर हाई स्कूल या कालेज से बाहर निकलेंगे, तो उन में न सिर्फ शरूपी तौर पर, व्यक्तिगत रूप से सैल्फ -कान्फिडेंस पैदा हो जायेगा, बल्कि उन के द्वारा पूरे देश में आत्म विश्वास पैदा हो जायगा ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि अगर विद्यार्थियों को उन सब बातों का शिक्षण दिया जायेगा,, जिन की मैदाने-जंग में, युद्ध क्षेत्र में, आवश्यकता है, अर्थात् हवाई जहाज, टैंक और जहाज आदि चलाना, तो उसका फायदा यह होगा कि देश पर कोई आपत्ति या आफ़त आने पर कई लाख नौजवान एक दम मोबि-लाइज हो जायेंगे और वक्त पर अपने देश के लिए खून बहाने के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगे । इस तरह हमें उस लांछनास्पद

[श्री नलदुर्गकर]

परिस्थिति का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा कि हम किसी बात के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

जब देश को स्वातंत्र्य मिल जाता है और उस में डेमोक्रेसी आ जाती है, तो ऐसी सूरत में यह कहना बेकार है कि इस शिक्षण से देश में वार साइकासिस पैदा हो जायेगा। हमारे साधु-सन्तों ने हम को जो आध्यात्मिकता का उपदेश दिया है, उस को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए हिन्दुस्तान में वार साइकासिस कभी भी पैदा नहीं होगा। प्रदेश-विस्तार की हमारी आकांक्षा नहीं है। ऐसी सूरत में डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने यह प्रस्ताव ऐसे वक्त पर पेश किया है, जब कि राष्ट्र को उस की बहुत जरूरत है और इस लिए मैं उसका पूरा समर्थन करता हूं।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): My reason for intervening in this debate is to represent in this House the views of the older generation that is fast disappearing.

I rise to support the Resolution which has been very ably moved by my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. When we were agitating for swaraj in the British days, one of the things very often said against us was that Indians were not fit to defend the country itself and so long as they were not fit to defend the country, they did not deserve swaraj. This was one of the stock arguments used against the people of India.

Somehow or other, we gave battle to the English and it was shown that Indians were fit to carry on that kind of warfare, and without having to display that particular kind of capacity to defend, we got swaraj, and we are free now. But we must remember that we are not living in a world where the capacity for defence is altogether dispensed with. On the other hand, we find today that there is a kind of competition or race going on between the big nations who virtually dominate the politics and the progress of the entire world. Each country talks of becoming militarily strong in such a way as to become a menace to the progress and even the existence of the human race itself. Under the circumstances, one of the most important questions that we have to face is whether we should be merely people hugging to our bosoms the ideology of peace without being able to play our role manfully if an eventuality faces this country.

It is not merely an ideological thing. For the last so many days we have debated the question of India's defence. It has become a live question and is not merely ideological. At one time we were thinking, and that was the view of Mahatma Gandhi also, that India had no enemy anywhere, but after getting independence we are finding that those whom we considered as our friends, who could never be our enemies, are slowly becoming at least hostile to us, if not becoming our enemies. The position all round India is not one on which we can safely rely.

Not only that. Unless we are prepared to be defend our frontiers, the integrity of the nation itself is in danger. That is the position.

In the circumstances, it is necessary that we must not rely upon the army alone as we formerly did, but every citizen of this country, if possible, must be prepared to take up the work of the soldier to defend the country if the time comes. And the best way to do that is to introduce an element of compulsion at a certain stage of education, to give them military training.

We have made certain arrangements of having the Territorial Army, the National Cadet Corps and so on,

but in all these things it is left to the individual to join or not. So, we find that the progress that can be made through them is of a limited nature. All persons in the country are not drawn towards that big ideal. If an element of compulsion is introduced, I am sure we shall be able to call to service at a moment's notice not only thousands of soldiers, but millions who have been trained as soldiers, who have gone through the military training.

Besides, I always regard the training of a man as incomplete without military training. We are all educated men, good at speaking in this House, but when action comes, most of the burden lies on somebody else. What has happened in India is this. we have left this work of defence to a particular class; others were completely indifferent to it. With the coming in of democracy, when every one thinks he has the right to govern this country, that he is as good as the President of this nation itself, it is very necessary that every one of us must not only be able to make his contribution in a particular direction, but also undertake the vital duty of defending the country.

There are two things important for the country today—one is industrialisation of the country, and the other is defence i.e. the militarisation of it. These two matters must progress properly. Every Indian should be able to think that he is serving the country. Not only that but that he gets his proper due in training. Therefore, military training should be given. It should be taken not only by people paid for that but by every citizen. That is possible only if we introduce this element of compulsion at a certain stage of education.

I do not consider this Resolution a sufficiently good Resolution; but it is a good beginning. It is a good proposition that has been placed before the House.

I do not want to take more time. I want to say one thing. When we are talking of the spirit of self-sacrifice we should know that renunciation and enjoyment do not usually go together. But that has been the ideal that has been praised in Gita.

हतो वा प्राप्स्यसि स्वर्गं जित्वा वा
भोक्ष्यसे महीम् ।

By preparing to fight, if you win you get the freedom of the country. If you lose, you go to Heaven. It is that kind of spirit that you should propagate. Therefore, along with moral education, military education shall also be given to the boys if they should have renunciation as well as enjoyment. In this spirit we must train our boys and some kind of beginning should be made, I believe, by adopting this Resolution to impart military training. This will make a proper start on the road.

With these words I support the Resolution.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (बीकानेर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री राम सुभग सिंह ने पेश किया है इसका मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि किसी भी देश की सुदृढ़ता का जो आधार होता है वहां के लोगों की शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य होता है । जब मनुष्य की अच्छी शिक्षा होती है और उसका स्वास्थ्य अच्छा होता है, तो वह किसी भी काम को करे, वह गलती नहीं करता है और हर काम को अच्छा करता है । मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि मुझे इसका तजुर्बा है । मिलिटरी की जो शिक्षा है वह मैं समझता हूं हमारे स्कूलों में प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी को दी जानी चाहिये । जो आदमी एक बार ऐसी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर लेता है वह कभी आलसी नहीं बनता, उसके अन्दर चुस्ती आती है, अनुशासन आता है । लेकिन आजकल जो शिक्षा दी जाती है, उसमें ये चीजें नहीं आती है । मैं देखता हूं कि बी०ए० और एम० ए० में पढ़ने वाले सुस्ती से काम करते हैं । उनकी चालढाल को आप देखिए, आप पाएंगे कि

[श्री प० ला० बारुपाल]

वे चुस्त नहीं हैं । वे सुबह दस दस बजे तक सोये रहते हैं । माता पिता कहते हैं कि बच्चा रात को पढ़ता रहा है, इसको सोने दिया जाए, इसको जगाना नहीं चाहिये । यह सही नहीं है । मैं यह सब इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि मैं एक गरीब घराने से आता हूं और अपने जीवन में पहले मैं भी आलसी था । मैं इतना आलसी हो गया था कि पांच वर्ष तक मैं भिखारी की तरह साधू बन कर घूमता रहा ।

१९४२ में जब गांधी जी ने कहा कि अंग्रेजों के साथ असहयोग का बरताव करना चाहिये और मिलिटरी में नहीं जाना चाहिये तो मैं ने सोचा कि वह ऐसा कर के क्या कर लेंगे और मैं जा कर मिलिटरी में भरती हो गया । मिलिटरी में जा कर मेरे जीवन में क्या परिवर्तन आया, क्या क्या काम मैं ने किए, उनका मैं यहां वर्णन नहीं कर सकता हूं । लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कह सकता हूं कि आज मेरी ४९ साल की उम्र है और कोई भी भारतीय या कोई भी २५ साल का स्टुडेंट मेरे मुकाबले में आ जाए, मेरे साथ कम्पीटीशन में आ जाए, मैं उसको आगे नहीं जाने दूंगा । मैं आपको सही बता रहा हूं और यह बात मैं केवल उदाहरण के ही तौर पर कह रहा हूं । मेरे पास कोई मोटर नहीं है, साईकल नहीं है और मैं हमेशा पैदल चलता हूं । मुझे किसी भी तरह की कोई थकान महसूस नहीं होती है और मैं काफी तेज चलता हूं । मेरे घर का जो धंधा है, छोटे से छोटे से ले कर बड़े से बड़े तक मैं खुद करता हूं । बूट पालिश तक मैं खुद करता हूं . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से बात कर लीजिये और कह दीजिये कि पीपल्ज कार का वह खयाल कर लें ।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक मिलिटरी मैन जो होता है वह किसी के भरोसे नहीं रहता है, किसी के आसरे नहीं रहता है । बड़ी से बड़ी मुसीबत आने पर भी वह अपने आप को सम्भाले रखता है । छोटे से छोटे और बड़े से बड़े काम वह खुद कर सकता है । इसलिये पहले हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हर मनुष्य हर एक काम करे और हर मुसीबत को कहने के लिये तैयार रहे ।

इस बात को कहते हुए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं, जोरदार शब्दों में समर्थन करता हूं कि हर स्कूल के अन्दर ऐसी शिक्षा होनी चाहिये जो कि हमारे देश को हर मुसीबत और हर आपत्ति को सहन करने के लिये तैयार करे, और चूंकि बहुत से लोग यहां पर बोलने वाले हैं, इसलिये अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब समय बहुत कम है और बोलने वाले बहुत हैं इसलिये इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस फिर होगी ।

17.51 hrs.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES*

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक-सभा के इस अन्तिम अधिवेशन की समाप्ति पर, जब यह राजनीतिक यज्ञ पूर्ण होने जा रहा है, मैं आप के द्वारा इस सदन का और विशेष रूप से इस भारत सरकार का ध्यान एक ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर आकर्षित करता हूं, जिसे यदि देर तक उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखा गया तो वह इस देश के लिये बड़ा भयावह होगा।

आप मुझे इन शब्दों के कहने की आज्ञा दीजिये कि जहां भारत की भौगोलिक

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*Half-an-hour discussion.

सीमाओं की रक्षा करने में यह सरकार असमर्थ रही, वहां देश के ऊपर जो धार्मिक आक्रमण हो रहे हैं, उन से देश की रक्षा करने में भी वह सर्वथा असमर्थ रही है । भारत में धर्म परिवर्तन और ईसाई बनाने के षडयंत्र आज के नये नहीं हैं। अब से वर्षों पूर्व अमरीका में बैठ कर इस प्रकार बहुत सी योजनायें बनाई गईं और उन के आधार पर बड़ी बड़ी पुस्तकें लिपिबद्ध की गई । "क्रिश्चियन मिशन्स इन रूरल इंडिया" तथा "क्रिश्चियन मास मूवमेंट इन इंडिया" इसी प्रकार की पुस्तकें हैं जिन में यह तमाम योजनायें हैं । उन में यह बतलाया गया था कि भारत देश में जो ५ लाख गांव हैं उन में कम्यूनिज्म और आर्थिक औद्योगिरण की शक्तियों को पराभूत करने के लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि उन लोगों को ईसाई धर्म की दीक्षा दी जाये । जिस समय ब्रिटिश भारत था उस समय वह बात हमारे लिये इतनी अधिक आपत्तिजनक नहीं थी । हम यह कल्पना करते थे कि यह देश जिन हाथों में है उन का बादशाही मजहब एक तरह से क्रिश्चैनिटी है। परन्तु स्वतंत्र होने के पश्चात् यह सम्भावना धीरे धीरे समाप्त हो जानी चाहिये । पर दुःख की बात है कि पिछले १४ वर्षों में यह बात और बढ़ गई है ।

पिछले १४ वर्षों में इस देश में ईसाइयत के प्रचार के नाम पर जो अपार धन विदेशों से आया है और जिस के आंकड़े सरकार ने समय समय पर इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर के रूप में इस हाउस में दिये हैं, मैं उन को संक्षेप में आप के सामने देना चाहता हूं । जनवरी १९५० से जून, १९५४ तक इस देश में २९ करोड़, २७ लाख ३९,००० रुपया आया, सन् १९५५ के आंकड़े मुझे उपलब्ध नहीं हो सके, और सन् १९५६ के जनवरी से अप्रैल तक के पहले चार महीनों में ३ करोड़ ७० लाख, २००० रुपया आया । जनवरी १९५७ से जनवरी १९५९ तक ३९ करोड़ , ६३ लाख रु० आया और जनवरी सन् १९५९ से जुलाई १९६१ तक जिसे उस प्रश्न के उत्तर में, जिस की चर्चा इस समय हो रही है, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने बतलाया, १७ करोड़, ८३ लाख रु० आया । इसी प्रकार इन पिछले दस वर्षों में आने वाली कुल राशि ९० करोड़, ६५ लाख और ४१,००० रु० की बैठती है । इस में वे चार वर्ष सम्मिलित नहीं हैं जिन के आंकड़े मुझे उपलब्ध नहीं हो सके, जो कि सन् १९४७ से सन् १९५० के मध्य के वर्ष हैं । लेकिन अगर इसी अनुपात से इन चार वर्षों के आंकड़े भी जोड़ लिये जायें तो हम देखेंगे कि स्वतंत्र होने के पश्चात् के पहले १४ वर्षों में इस देश में विदेशों से ईसाइयत के प्रचार के लिये लगभग १ अरब और ३५ करोड़ रुपया आया है ।

मैं आप के सामने यह बात विशेष रूप स इसलिये रख रहा हूं कि यह रु० वह है जो केवल धन के रूप में आया है । लेकिन कुछ इस प्रकार की चीजें हैं जो उपहार की शक्ल में भारत सरकार स्वीकार करती है, जैसे कि दवा हैं, अस्पतालों के उपकरण हैं, दूध का चूर्ण है, घी है, अनाज है । एक बार मैं ने कृषि मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता था कि क्या यह सही है कि यह केवल उन्हीं संस्थाओं को दिया जाता है जो ईसाई धर्म का प्रचार करती हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि सन् १९५१ में अमरीका के साथ एक करार हुआ था, और उस करार में यह शर्त तय पाई गई थी कि उपहार स्वरूप जो इस प्रकार के पदार्थ प्राप्त होंगे उन के बारे में भेजने वाले देशों को अधिकार होगा कि जिन हाथों से वे चाहें उन से उन का वितरण करायें । इस में राज्य सरकारें या केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी प्रकार का प्रबिन्ध नहीं लगा सकतीं ।

यदि मैं बहुत बढ़ी चढ़ी भाषा में न कहूं तो पिछले वर्षों में जो सामग्री बाहर से आई है और जो नकद रुपया आया है, उस की राशि कम से कम ढाई अरब रु० इस देश में बैठती है । ढाई अरब रु० जैसी भयंकर राशि धर्म निरपेक्ष भारत राष्ट्र के अन्दर आने की छूट दी जा रही है । इसी के साथ साथ गृह मंत्री श्री दातार ने जो मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया है

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

उस में यह भी लिखा है कि वह जितनी राशियां देश के अन्दर आई हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार अधिकृत रूप से यह जानकारी नहीं दे सकती कि सारी की सारी राशियां केवल ईसाई धर्म के प्रचार के लिये ही व्यय हुई हैं। मैं सदन की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूं कि इन राशियों के द्वारा न केवल धर्म का प्रचार किया जा रहा है अपितु मैं महात्मा गांधी के शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं, जिन को "क्रिश्चियन मास मूवमेंट इन इंडिया" की भूमिका के लेखक मि० माट ने उद्धृत किया है कि जब यह राशियां इसी प्रकार से ब्रिटिश भारत के समय में आती थीं तो वह केवल आध्यात्मिक प्रचार के लिये नहीं आती थीं। इन के लिये महात्मा गांधी ने इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया कि अमरीका से कुबेर भारत में भेजा गया है लेकिन भगवान भारत में नहीं भेजा गया।

इसी प्रकार से सन् १९३७ में "यंग इंडिया" में गांधी जी ने एक लेख लिखा था कि जो लोग ईसाई धर्म में परिवर्तित हो जाते हैं उन की राष्ट्रीयता में परिवर्तन आ जाता है। अपने देश की अपेक्षा योरप के और दूसरे देशों से उन की आत्मीयता और निष्ठा में वृद्धि हो जाती है। अपने इन शब्दों को दृढ़तापूर्वक कहने के लिये आप मुझे उस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के उद्धरण देने की भी आज्ञा दीजिये जिसे मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने नियोगी कमिशन के नाम से बनाया था। उस ने एक बहुत बड़ी रिपोर्ट दी थी जिस पर न मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ही कोई अमल कर पाई है और न केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कोई निर्देश दिये हैं। इस अपार धनराशि का दुष्परिणाम क्या हो रहा है?

इसका दुष्परिणाम यह है कि हमारे देश में बड़ी भयंकरता के साथ धर्म परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है। कितनी भयंकरता के साथ हमारे देश में धर्म परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है, मैं इसके भी कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। सन् १९५१ में इस देश के अन्दर ईसाइयों की संख्या ८१ लाख, ५७ हजार और कुछ सौ के लगभग थी। लेकिन सन् १९६१ में जो जनगणना हुई है उसके अधिकृत आंकड़े तो मेरे पास नहीं हैं जो कि मैं उपस्थित कर सकूं, लेकिन जैसी मेरी अपनी जानकारी है उसके अनुसार यह संख्या बढ़ कर १९६१ में १ करोड़ १७ लाख के लगभग पहुंच गई है। जिस अनुपात में दूसरे प्रदेशों में ईसाइयों की वृद्धि हुई है उस के अनुपात से यह संख्या केवल १ करोड़ २ लाख तक पहुंचनी चाहिये थी, लेकिन यहां इतनी भयंकर वृद्धि हुई है। इस वृद्धि के सन्दर्भ में आप नागालैंड को देखिये। ३ लाख ६९ हजार में से ९३ हजार आदमी वहां पर क्रिश्चियन बनाये गये। सरगुजा रियासत के राजा ने अभी एक वक्तव्य दिया था कि स्वतन्त्र होने से पहले मैंने कानूनन अपने राज्य में ईसाइयों के प्रवेश पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया हुआ था, लेकिन पिछले १४ सालों में मेरे राज्य में इतनी तेजी से धर्म परिवर्तन हुए हैं कि करीब करीब १ लाख व्यक्ति वहां पर ईसाई बनाये जा चुके हैं। अगर यह धर्म परिवर्तन आध्यात्मिक कारणों से किये जायें तो इस में किसी को आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन इस के पीछे आज एक राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण छिपा हुआ है। और वह राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण भी ऐसा दृष्टिकोण जो किसी समय भी आगे चल कर भारत को भयंकर हानि के द्वार पर ले जा कर खड़ा कर सकता है। मैं संकेत रूप में केवल इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि इस राजनीतिक पृष्ठभूमि का परिणाम हमारे देश में नागालैंड का निर्माण है। इस पृथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति का परिणाम झारखंड की मांग है, इस राजनीतिक पृथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति का परिणाम हमारे देश में आगे चल कर ईसाईस्तान की मांग

बनने जा रही है। अगर इस बात का तेजी के साथ और सावधानी के साथ भारत सरकार ने नहीं सम्भाला तो मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि यह परिणाम इतना भयंकर होगा जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। इतिहास के पृष्ठ इस बात को गवाही देते हैं कि सन् १८५७ में जब हम स्वातन्त्र्य युद्ध लड़ रहे थे तो जिन कोलों का क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज ने धर्म परिवर्तन कर लिया था उन्होंने वाइसराय को लिखा था कि १०,००० सशस्त्र सैनिक इन कोलों को हम आप की सहायता के लिये भेजेंगे जो कि ईसाई धर्म में दीक्षित हो गये हैं। असम और बर्मा की करेन जाति के लोग जो ईसाई धर्म में दीक्षित हो गये थे उन के सम्बन्ध में भी वहां एक पादरी डा० गैसन ने वाइसराय को लिखा था कि अगर आवश्यकता हो तो हम भारतीयों के स्वातन्त्र्य युद्ध को दबाने के लिये उन करेन जाति के लोगों को भेज सकते हैं जिन्होंने धर्म-परिवर्तन कर लिया है।

ऐसे समय में मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह भयंकर धन राशि जो ढाई अरब रुपये की पिछले १४ वर्षों में बाहर से इस देश के अन्दर आई है, जिस के द्वारा भयंकर रूप से एक धार्मिक आक्रमण किया जा रहा है और जो देश के विभाजन के लिये धीरे धीरे एक पृथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति की बुनियाद डालती जा रही है, उसके लिये भारत सरकार यदि और कुछ न करे तो कम से कम इतना अवश्य करे कि जो अपार धनराशि विदेशों से आ रही है वह सीधे मिशनरीज के पास न पहुंचने पावे, बल्कि वह अपार धन राशि भारत सरकार के द्वारा आवे ताकि सरकार को पता रहे कि ईसाई धर्म के प्रचार के लिये उस का उपयोग किया गया था या नहीं।

मैं समझता हूं कि शायद गृह मंत्री महोदय मेरे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दे सकेंगे इस चर्चा के सम्बन्ध में कि यह जो धनराशि

विदेशों से आ रही है उस अपार धनराशि को भेजने वाले जिन के पास उसे भेजते हैं उन से क्या कोई शर्तें भी तय करते हैं कि वे किस प्रयोजन के लिये वह धनराशि भेजते हैं। क्या भारत सरकार ने कभी इस का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है इसके पीछे एक बड़ा प्रयोजन होता है और धनराशि के साथ साथ सामग्रियों के सम्बन्ध में भी यही किया जाता है। दूध का पाउडर आता है, गेहूं आता है, घी आता है, दवायें आती हैं, अस्पतालों के उपकरण आते हैं। मेरे हाथ में इस प्रकार के कार्ड हैं जिन से पता चलता है कि चर्च वर्ल्ड मिशन आफ अमेरीका जो है वह इस प्रकार की चीजें भारी मात्रा में हमारे देश को सप्लाई करता है। दिल्ली के अन्दर कैथोलिक रिलीफ सर्विसिज, रूम नं० ६०, सेसिल होटल, दिल्ली ८ है, उसके पास इस प्रकार की चीजें भारी मात्रा में आती हैं जो कि विदेशों से भेजी जाती हैं। मेरे पास जो कार्ड हैं वे उस होटल के मालिक के पास में आये थे कि कैसे ६,००० गेहूं के बोरे भेजे गये हैं कर्नाटक में और कैसे ३००० दूध पाउडर के टिन केरल के अन्दर भेजे गये। अब चूंकि वह होटल खत्म हो गया है इसलिये वह कार्ड वहां के किसी व्यक्ति ने मुझे ला कर दिया। मैं आप की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सामग्री भी इसी प्रकार इस देश में धर्मपरिवर्तन के कार्य में उपयोग में लाई जा रही है।

आज जब हम इस लोक-सभा के अधिवेशन को समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं और इस राजनीतिक यज्ञ की पूर्णाहुति हो रही है तो मैं गम्भीर चेतावनी के साथ आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप ने समय रहते हुए इस देश को न सम्भाला तो पाकिस्तान की तरह इस देश में ईसाईस्तान की मांग की बुनियाद आप डालेंगे और आने वाली पीढ़ी जो है वह आपके इस अपराध के लिये आप को क्षमा नहीं कर सकेगी।

18 hrs.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): Sir, I stand to oppose this. I am in a very unfortunate position that I opposed something which was supported by many of my friends. But I oppose this tooth and nail, because I believe this is very wrong. I beg to say this is nothing but undue Hindu defeatism, which is apparent in every action of our Hindu brethren. If money comes, where is the harm? Let money come. Let more money come and if we are strong enough, we will utilise that money in the interest of our people.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी): भिक्षुक कभी सदृढ़ नहीं हो सकेगा ।

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I may also point out that it is something against Hindu religion itself. What is being proposed is against Hindu religion. Our Lord Krishna has stated in Gita that whenever there is evil in this world, I appear. Why do we not accept Lord Buddha, Jesus Christ and Prophet Mohammed as Lord Krishna himself coming to destroy the evil of this world? I am from Braj and I must support what Lord Krishna said.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : श्री कृष्ण ने कहा है

परामों भयावह

Raja Mahendra Pratap: There are some wrong ideas which have taken possession of the minds of our fellow brethren here. They do not get angry. These ideas get angry.

Shri Raghunath Singh: You were quoting Lork Krishna; therefore I am saying this.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : में माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान रूल्स की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि स्पीच तो एक ही हो सकती है, वह एक आध सवाल पूछ सकते हैं, ज्यादा वक्त नहीं ले सकते ।

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I only beg to say that we should not create more division in this country. When we oppose Christianity, we create division ourselves. I am working for the unity of religions. God has given me Religion of Love and I preach this Religion of Love all over the world. I even presented my book of Religion of Love to Comrade Lenin, who had got it engraved at Moscow that religion is opium.

I am for unity of religions. I am for unity of races. I am for unity of countries. I am for one world, for world federation, for world government, for world army, one God and one people. All are brothers.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : एक सवाल मैं पूछना चाहता हूं । हमारे शास्त्री जी ने अभी कहा है कि विदेशों से इतना सामान आता है और उसका उन्होंने वर्णन किया है कि यह सामान धर्म परिवर्तन के काम में लाया जाता है । क्या आप के द्वारा उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई इन्क्वायरी होगी ?

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I was not able to follow the arguments of my hon friend. I happen to be a Christian and I feel it is really unfortunate that this House is to be utilised for false propaganda to malign Christianity and the Christian community. It is said that large sums of money have been spent by foreign missionaries. Maybe, but Christian missionaries have been here for several centuries and several humanitarian works were being done here. Great men of India have eulogised the works of Christian missionaries. Even now their work are giving benefit to the people of India. Big sums of money are coming. I may say that the utilisation of any money coming from outside is not being controlled by any outside agency. All money coming from outside is controlled and distributed here by the people here for the benefit of the people of India. It is not utilised for Christians alone.

Some reference was made about milk powder, wheat and other things being obtained from America. It is true. But that is also distributed to

poor people, to deserving people irrespective of community or creed.

It was stated that Christians may one day demand something like Christianistan just like the Muslims who demanded Pakistan. My hon. friend who made that suggestion does not know what Christianity is. Christianity is a universal religion. It has no bounds of any nationality. It can flourish in any country, in any State. Therefore, to fear that they may demand a particular area as their own is fundamentally against what Christianity stands for. It is not for any particular area that it is extending itself. Of course, Christianity is a religion which believes in propagation of that faith and in converting others into that faith. If any undesirable methods have been used, I have no grudge with my friend. I am prepared to go with my hon. friend to any place. Let him point out if any undesirable methods have been used for converting others into Christianity in any place. Then I am prepared to oppose it along with him. Sir, Christianity in India has not adopted any such method. It is not done in Kerala or in any other place. My submission is, this is intended simply and purely to malign a community.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : हमारे शास्त्री जी ने कहा है कि अरबों रुपया विदेशों से आ रहा है। या गवर्नमेंट इसकी जांच करेगी कि क्या किसी मजहब के प्रचार के लिए यह रुपया इस्तैमाल किया जाता है?

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I know whether the food articles that are being supplied to this country from abroad are distributed to deserving people by the Ramakrishna Mission and other institutions which are not connected with Christian missionaries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this debate arose out of the reply given by me to the Unstarred Question No. 244 on 23rd November 1961. The hon. Member has assumed a number of things and based his arguments solely on such assumptions. Now, in the reply that I gave it has been made clear that foreign missionary societies working in India received gifts from abroad for charitable and humanitarian purposes and that these gifts were subject to the normal import and exchange control regulations. Then a point was made by way of a question as to whether Government had ascertained whether all that money and material were used exclusively for propagation of Christianity. The answer was "no".

So far as the question of money is concerned, I stated that the total amount received in 1960 was Rs. 10·70 crores and from January to July 1961 it was Rs. 7.09 crores. The receipt of this amount is not disputed. The question that arises is whether there is any foundation for the hon. Member's complaint that all this amount was utilised exclusively, as he has stated, for propaganda in connection with the spread of Christianity. This is a point that has to be understood very clearly. So far as propagation of any religion is concerned, you are aware, under the Constitution it is open to any person to profess, practise and propagate religion. That right has been given specifically to the members of all the faiths and not necessarily of Christianity. Secondly, if for example, there is any forcible conversion then it is always open to the Government to make enquiries.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: What about the Neogy Commission Report?

Shri Datar: Let the hon. Member wait for my reply.

My hon. friend, and some others who also take the same view as his, have oftentimes assumed that there are forcible conversions. So far as such conversions are concerned,

[Shri Datar]

whenever any complaints are received, it is open to the Government to make enquiries as to whether there are forcible conversions at all, because if there is an element of force then, certainly, Government can look into it. Now, in all these cases, whenever complaints were made, either on the floor of this House or the other, that there had been mass conversions brought about by force, Government have made enquiries and Government have found that there is no foundation in such an allegation. Under these circumstances, unless, in the first place, it is admitted or it is proved that there are forcible mass conversions and, secondly, that these forcible mass conversions have been made by the use of money received from foreign countries, it is very difficult to believe in the grievances that the hon. Member has in this respect. I have stated a number of times, even on the floor of this House, that in case there is any particular grievance with him from any particular quarter, I am prepared to look into that matter.

Then, my hon. friend made reference to reports of two committees, one appointed by the former Madhya Bharat Government and the other appointed by the former Madhya Pradesh Government. So far as these reports are concerned, they were before the public. One point should be made very clear here, and that is that neither the former Madhya Pradesh Government, nor the Madhya Bharat Government, took any action on these reports. That is a matter which should not be lost sight of. At best, what some of the observations in these reports only meant that there were certain allegations. According to these reports, certain complaints were received. But was the matter pursued, either by the former Madhya Baharat Government, or the former Madhya Pradesh Government? Under these circumstances, it would be no good to go on hammering the point that there was the Neogy Committee Report, or the Rege Committee Report, and therefore to assume that what was stated in the reports was perfectly true, was free from exaggeration and as such called for action. Under these circumstances, I would submit that while . . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री महोदय से बड़ी नम्रता पूर्वक यह जानना चाहता था कि जैसे आपने नियोगी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट और रैगे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में कहा है तो मध्य भारत या मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने उस रिपोर्ट पर, जो कि इतने परिश्रम के बाद तैयार हुई थी, उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की और उसे कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रख दिया है, इस पर उन्होंने अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई जानकारी ली कि उस पर क्यों कार्यवाही नहीं की गई ?

Shri Datar: These reports had been obtained by the former Governments of Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh. When the very States which had appointed these commissions did not take any action at all, then was there any obligation on the part of the Central Government to take cognisance of these reports and ask the State Governments as to why they have kept them in cold storage? I would submit to the hon. Member that we had these reports, but when in spite of these reports, the very State Governments that had appointed them did not take any action, was there any need for the Central Government to interfere in this matter and to carry on further enquiries, when the States themselves were not in favour of carrying on such enquiries? Under these circumstances, I should like to submit to this House that, in the first place, unless it is proved that there have been mass conversions, unless it is further proved that there has been force employed in securing such large-scale conversions, it would be very difficult for

a Government, much less for a Central Government to intervene in such matters.

I would assure the hon. Member that on every occasion, whenever any complaint was made that there had been forcible conversions Government have made enquiries. Government has a machinery for making enquiries provided the allegation is that they are forcible conversions. So, I would assure the hon. Member that whenever there is any such complaint, that complaint is duly looked into by us and if it is found that there is any room for such complaints that matter is fully looked into.

In the absence of any proof of a fairly tangible nature it becomes very difficult to start only on assumptions. My hon. friend has all along based his arguments on the ground that there have been mass conversions. He believes that they are forcible mass conversions. Under these circumstances, the very foundation on which my hon. friend has based all his observations falls to the ground.

Let us also take into account the other side of the picture. It is true that there are a number of institutions. It is also true that there are a number of foreign missionaries.

Government have a certain machinery and according to the principles laid down by Government they follow a broad policy. So far as these missionaries are concerned, Government always finds out whether they are carrying on the work properly. It is also true that the missionaries are carrying on their work so far as education and medical relief are concerned. Under these circumstances, will it be proper not to allow them to receive moneys? This aspect of the question should also be looked into.

During the last five or six years we had a number of debates on this question. In fact, an hon. Member had brought forward a resolution for the purpose of controlling the actions of missionaries in general and conversions in particular. That matter was discussed at great length and the resolution was ultimately thrown out. Unless there is some tangible proof by which we can come to the conclusion that the action taken by these people was far from right, it would not be proper for Government to take any action.

I would also assure the hon. Member that whenever any foreigners come to India, there are adequate legal powers to ensure that no action of a subversive or undesirable type is indulged in by any of these persons.

Under these circumstances, in the absence of any tangible proof to show that this money comes to India only for the purpose of forcible conversions I would submit to the hon. House that it would not be proper to proceed on this assumption.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मैंने उन से एक प्रश्न पूछा था और मैं चाहूंगा कि लगे हाथों वे उसका भी उत्तर दे दें।

मैंने मंत्री महोदय से एक प्रश्न पूछा था। उन्होंने उस प्रश्न के उत्तर में जिस पर यह चर्चा उठाई गई है बताया है कि इस अपार धनराशि का ईसाई धर्म के प्रचार में व्यय हो रहा है, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई अधिकृत जानकारी नहीं दे सकती।

इसी प्रकार का एक और प्रश्न १७ फरवरी, सन् १९६१ को भी मैंने पूछा था जिसके कि उत्तर में भी मंत्री महोदय ने यही बात कही थी।

मैंने साथ ही यह भी पूछा है कि यह धनराशि जो विदेशों से भारत में आ रही है उसके साथ कुछ शर्तें भी होती हैं अथवा किन प्रयोजनों के लिये वह भारत में आ रही है इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कोई जानकारी प्राप्त की अथवा भविष्य में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी रक्खी जायगी ?

Shri Datar: When the amount is received, there is no need to enquire into the matter unless Government are supplied with material on which such complaints are based. This money is received and also certain other articles by way of medical relief etc. and then they are distributed. Government do not find it necessary at this stage at least to find out whether any portion of this money is misspent or not used properly.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह दस करोड़ रुपये

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो तीस मिनट हो गये हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, this session is concluded. It was really a short one, but it had its own importance. We have transacted business that certainly has very great significance so far as we are concerned and so far as the country is concerned. We had the foreign affairs debate and discussed our border disputes with other nations. Certainly, everyone would go back with all the importance that is there. We have become conscious of the fact that we are facing dangers on many sides. That is a great advantage that we have gained.

We have also learnt how the opinions of the Members of Parliament can influence the Government also because it would be seen that the Government has been impressed by the opinions that were held by various sections of the House here. What important role Parliament has to play also certainly becomes manifest. It is not the last Session of this Parliament. We will be meeting again for a few days, of course. But it has another very great importance. Five years ago the masses placed a trust in us. Democracy is called government by the people. This is the only time that comes after five years when we are faced with those people who are believed to govern the country. We do everything here in their name. But whether we have done it honestly and sincerely and whether we have discharged the trust that was placed in us, that has to be decided by those masters of ours, and we have to go in front of them. We will have to satisfy them. We have just now the time when we will have to explain what we were doing here.

I would not take long now. As I have said, the country is faced with dangers. I am sure that, responsible Members as we are, we would not take advantage simply of the opportunity that is there that we might win the election, but always remain conscious of the responsibilities that are there and the dangers and the risks that we face at present. The greater interests of the country should always be kept in mind when we go back to our constituencies and tell our people what has been happening and what we have been doing, what dangers are there and how we have to face them. The country, the nation, as a single unit is prepared to fight the enemy, whoever he might be. That also has to be impressed by every hon. Member wherever he goes.

I wish you all success. My good wishes will be with every hon. Member. I am really thankful to the Members on all sides, because I have been getting their co-operation and assistance in working successfully this democracy. I express this on behalf of the hon. Speaker as well, because the Speaker and I got the same co-operation and assistance in working this democracy in this Session also, as before.

Again, at this moment I give you my best wishes, and I hope most of us will be here; I am not talking of myself, but most of you would be here, of course, to take up the greater responsibilities that face us further.

The House now stands adjourned *sine die.*

18.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . COLUMNS 4011—51

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680	Primary School teachers	4023—27
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685	Gas from Cambay and Ankleshwar oilfields .	4031—34
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689	Oil prices . .	4045-46
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678	Post-Matric Scholarships to children of school teachers . .	4052
679	Cost of refining oil .	4052
684	Employment of deaf and dumb . . .	4052-53
*690	Orddance Factory Kanpur . . .	4053-54
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706	International Indian Ocean Expedition .	4061-62
707	Coal deliveries . .	4062-63
708	Price of iron and steel	4063
709	Gold deposits in Kerala	4063-64
710	Oil exploration in Gujrat region . .	4064-65
711	Aerial ropeway over Rohtang pass . .	4065
712	Water Supply Scheme for Babina and Jhansi	4065-66
713	Steel production .	4066
714	Plants for manufacture of Lubricants .	4066-67
715	Free primary education in West Bengal Municipal areas . .	4067-68
716	Calcutta water-main pipe through Barrackpore Contonment area	4068
717	Official language .	4068-69
718	Holiday homes for defence workers .	4069
720	Fleet Air Arm Base of Navy . . .	4069-70
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722	Embezzlement in the Office of Senior D.A.G., P. & T., Nagpur .	4070-71

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1569	Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants .	4072
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1654	Aligarh Muslim University	4118
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1706	Displaced persons from occupied Kashmir	4152-53
1707	Stores issued to A.I.C.C.	4153
1708	Stipends to displaced students in Engineering Institutions	4153-54
1709	Kendriya Siksha Vibhag Sangh	4154
1710	Arrest of the Manager of the Delhi Division of National Insurance Co.	4155
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1712	Employees of Audit and Accounts Offices punished in General Strike	4156
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MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . . . 4159—75

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by the members shown against each :—

(1) Publication of maps in East Germany showing certain territories of India as part of China—*Shri Hem Barua.*

(2) Reported non-registration of 65 per cent crime cases by Delhi Police.—*Sarvashri S.M. Banerjee and Prabhat Kar.*

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(3) Failure of DVC to supply power in Calcutta and its suburbs.—*Sarvashri Prabhat Ka and S.M. Banerjee.*

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 4166—75

Shri Dasaratha Deb called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the recent outbreak of fireat the Maharaiganj Bazar, Agartala in Tripura resulting in the death of 4 persons and loss of property worth about Rupees one lakh.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) laid on the Table a statement in regard thereto

In response to the two other calling attention notices mentioned below against the names of the me bers concerned, the Ministers concerned laid statements on the Table :—

(1) Dr. Melkote — Strike by more than 300 class IV employees and sanitary staff of the Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital

(2) Shrimati Parvathi M.Krishnan — Situation arising out of the shortage of coke supplies to the engineering units in Coimbatore.

APERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . 4177—81

(1) A copy each of the following Reports under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

(ii) Annual Report of the Travancore Minerals Limited Quilon, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

(2) A copy of Study Report on the Incidence of Indirect Taxation (1958-59).

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(3) A copy each of the following papers:—

(*i*) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel, Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(*ii*) Review by the Government of the working of the above Company.

(4) A copy of Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bagalore, for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, uner sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(5) A copy of the Delimitation of the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961.

(6) A copy each of the following Statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:—

(*i*) Supplementary Statement No. II.	Fourteenth Session, 1961.
(*ii*) Supplementary Statement No. IX.	Thirteenth Session, 1961.
(*iii*) Supplementary Statement No. X.	Twelth Session, 1960.
(*iv*) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII.	Tenth Session, 1960.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(7) A copy each of the following papers :—

(*i*) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General threon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(*ii*) Review by the Government of the working of the above Corporation.

(8) A copy each of the following Notification under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 : —

(*a*) G.S.R. No. 1392 dated the 25th November, 1961 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960.

(*b*) G.S.R. No. 1394 dated the 25th November, 1961 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 695 dated the 20th May, 1961.

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :—

(*a*) G.S.R. No. 1395 dated the 25th November, 1961.

(*b*) G.S.R. No. 1396 dated the 25th Novmeber, 1961.

(*c*) G.S.R. No. 1397 dated the 25th November, 1961.

(10) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification. No. G.S.R. 1398 dated the 25th November, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(11) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) Annual Accounts of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1958-59 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953.

(ii) Errata to the Annual Accounts of the Air-India International Corporation for the year 1959-60 and the Audit Report thereon, laid on the Table on the 6th September, 1961

MINUTES OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES'—LAID ON THE TABLE 4183-84

(i) The Minutes of the Twenty-second sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances.

(ii) The Minutes of the sittings (Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL 4184

Secretary laid on the Table the voluntary Surrender of salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Bill,1961 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 4th December, 1961.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION PRESENTED 4184

Thirteenth Report was presented.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 4185

The following Reports were presented :—

(1) Hundred and forty-third Report.

(2) Hundred and forty-fifth Report.

(3) Hundred and forty-seventh Report.

COLUMNS

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS 4182-83, 4185-88

(i) The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S.V. Ramaswamy) made a statement relating to Starred Question No. 734 asked on the 21st August, 1961, regarding certain over-payments made to contractors engaged in the doubling of Rajkharswan-Barajamdah line on the South-Eastern Railway, and laid on the Table the list of the report of the Special Police Establishment No. 5 dated the 27th April, 1961, on wrong classification of earthwork on Rajkharswan-Barajamdah Section of the South-Eastern Railway.

(ii) The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 30th November 1961 to Starred Question No. 481 by Shri Hem Raj regarding General Elections in Punjab.

(iii) The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy) laid on the Table a statement regarding his recent visit to Geneva to attend the meeting of Trade Ministers held under the auspices of the Contracting Parties to the GATT at their Nineteenth Session.

(iv) The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah) made a statement regarding the Report of the Special Committee of Secretaries appointed to examine the contract for the supply of mechanical transport spares with Messrs. Levy Auto Parts of Canada and also laid on the Table a copy of the Report together with a note containing comments of the Government thereon.

COLUMNS

MOTION *RE.* MAJOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS . . 4188—4243

Further discussion on the motion *re.* the statement by the Minister of Railways dated 20-11-61 on major accidents which occurred recently moved by Shri Rajendra Singh on 2-12-61 and the amendments thereto by Shri Vajpayee was concluded. The House divided on the amendment, Ayes 35; Noes 137, and the amendment was negatived. The original motion was adopted.

BILL PASSED . . . 4246—56

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L.N. Mishra) moved for consideration of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . . 4256-57

Ninety-first Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS WITHDRAWN 4257-88

(i) Further discussion on the Resolution *re.* Portuguese withdrawal from Goa, Daman and Diu moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee on 24-11-61 and the amendments thereto was resumed. Shri S. M. Banerjee replied to the debate. The amendments and the resolution were, by leave, withdrawn.

(ii) Shri N. R. Muniswamy moved a resolution *re.* Dress for Lok Sabha Members. He also replied to the debate. The resolution was, by leave withdrawn.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 4289—4326

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh moved a resolution *re.* Compulsory Military Training for all college and school students above the age of 15 in the country. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION . . . . 4326—42

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 23rd November, 1961 to Unstarred Question No. 244 regarding Christian Missionaries.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) replied to the discussion.

Lok Sabha Adjourned sine die

Of the Fifteenth Session Of Second Lok Sabha

1. Period of the Session — November 20 to December 8, 1961/ Kartika 29 to Agrahayana, 17 1833 (Saka)
2. Number of meetings held — 16
3. Total Number of Sitting Hours — 95·01 hrs.
4. Number of Divisions held — 6
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS
   - (i) Pending at the commencement of the session — 15
   - (ii) Introduced — 13
   - (iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha — 2
   - (iv) Reported by Joint Committee — 1
   - (v) Passed — 18
   - (vi) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendations — 2
   - (vii) Returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments — Nil
   - (viii) Pending at the end of the Session — 12
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS
   - (i) Pending at the commencement of the session — 128
   - (ii) Introduced — 5
   - (iii) Discussed — 3
   - (iv) Withdrawn — 2
   - (v) Negatived — 1
   - (vi) Passed — Nil
   - (vii) Part Discussd — 1
   - (viii) Pending at the end of the Session — 130
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS UNDER RULE 193 (Matters of urgent public importance)
   - (i) Notices received — 8
   - (ii) Discussions held — 3
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197 (Calling Attention to matters of urgent public importance)
   - (i) Notices received — 72
   - (ii) Statements made by Ministers — 10
9. Half-an-Hour Discussion held — 3
10. Statutory Resolutions
    - (i) Moved — 2 (including one Govt. Resolution.)
    - (ii) Negatived — 1
    - (iii) Adopted — 1
11. PRIVATE MEMBERS RESOLUTIONS :
    - (i) Received — 1076
    - (ii) Admitted — 742
    - (iii) Discussed — 4
    - (iv) Withdrawn — 3
    - (v) Negatived — Nil
    - (vi) Adopted — Nil
    - (vii) Part Discussed — 1
12. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS
    - (i) Moved — 3
    - (ii) Adopted — 2
13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS :
    - (i) Received — 80
    - (ii) Admitted — 70
    - (iii) Moved — 5
    - (iv) Adopted — 3
14. NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS :
    - (i) Brought before the House — 40
    - (ii) Admitted — Nil
    - (iii) Consent withheld by Speaker — 40
15. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED:
    - (i) Starred — 739
    - (ii) Unstarred (including starred questions converted as Unstarred Questions — 1746
    - (iii) Short Notice Questions — Nil
16. Number of Reports of the various Parliamentary Committees presented to the Lok Sabha :—
    - (i) Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions — 2
    - (ii) Business Advisory Committee — 1
    - (iii) Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House. — 1
    - (iv) Public Accounts Committee — 1
    - (v) Estimates Committee — 6
    - (vi) Committee on Subordinate Legislation — 1
    - (vii) Committee on Petitions — 1
    - (viii) Joint Committee on Extradition Bill — 1

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